The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1896. NO. 7

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore.....	11.40	.....	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown.		9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown		9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7,38	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg.....	6.21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12,54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone.	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham....	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg.....	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon....	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon.	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville.	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg.....	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. weed days.

For Rellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, November 25, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 20	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	6 08	4 23
1 32	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	5 53	4 08
1 44	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	5 39	3 54
2 12	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	5 06	3 21
2 19	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	4 59	3 14
2 31	10 29	7 29	*Beersville	10 19	4 47	3 02
2 46	10 41	7 43	Rockhill	10 07	4 35	2 50
3 01	10 56	7 53	Shirley	9 40	4 20	2 20
3 08	11 03	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 33	4 13	2 13
3 20	11 16	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 00	2 00

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.47, a. m., Cooks 7.59, Coles 8.21, Saltillo 8.47, Three Springs 8.54, Beersville 9.06, arrives at Rockhill 9.18.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.05 p. m., Cooks 5. 17, Coles 5.39, Saltillo 6.07, Three Spring 6.13, Beersville 6.25, arrives at Rockhill 6.37.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 7.00 a. m., Beersville 7.29, Three Springs 7.41, Saltillo 7.48, Coles 8.21, Cooks 8.35. arrives at Robertsdale 8.50.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	10 30	L Rockhill A	9 30	4 50
5 38	10 23	*Blacklog	9 37	4 57
5 30	10 15	*Cedar Rock	9 45	5 05
5 26	10 11	*Locke Vall'y	9 49	5 09
5 20	10 05	*Shade Gap	9 55	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. HENRY BOYER, Manager,

4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

John Adams' Silver Wedding.

Great piles of snow covered the fences and loaded down the trees and stood knee-deep on the level ground. The mercury had reached ten degrees below zero. Long icycles hung down from the scalloped edges of the old-fashioned porch, the sleigh bells tinkled frostily and everything outside suggested winter. But inside the farm house of old John Adams there was mirth and song and laughter. The big, comfortable dining room had been packed to its utmost three times and now the merry party had assembled in the great, handsome, old-fashioned parlors. Old and young were there, sons and grandsons, and neighbors for miles around.

They had come in responce to an invitation sent them to attend the silver wedding of old John Adams. They didn't one of them understand what it meant, for they well remembered the grand, good time they had had at his silver wedding some ten years before. Over and over again had he been asked why he kept the anniversary a second time, but to each and all was the same reply, "after supper you shall know all about it." And now they were wild with excitement to hear the story, for they knew that John Adams always had a reason for everything.

He sat now in his big arm-chair and in a low rocking-chair by his side was Sarah Adams, his faithful, loving wife. Her slender hand was clasped in both of his, and occasionally one of his hands would slip away and smooth her white hair that lay in coils on her neck. Everybody knew how these old people loved each other, and many a young man and woman had gone home from the old farm-house feeling a more earnest desire in their hearts to be true to each other even as were John and Sarah Adams.

Curled upon a sofa near him was his little grandson John, and clustered all around were sons and grandsons and neighbors and friends. The room was perfectly quiet, however, when the old man began his story:

"Yes, boys and girls, it was just twenty-five years ago; it do't seem possible but it was, and twenty-five years ago yesterday was just such a day as this is. You wonder why I remember it, don't you? But I can see in memory the piles of snow and the great big icicles, and can almost breathe the frosty air. Little John and I were going to town that day. Not you, Johnnie," said the old man patting his grandson on the head, "no, not you, but our boy John. He was just nine years old. Ah, me! I can see him now, with his warm overcoat and big cap and his scarf that mother tied so tightly under his ears. And then he drew on his big fur mittens that she had made out of a bear skin, mittens that were just like mine and the pride of his heart. And then he threw his arms around his mother's neck and gave her a big hug and kiss." (The old man's hand trembled now as it rested on his wife's bowed head.) "Then he said, 'Come on, papa, I'm all ready.'"

"But mother had a few words yet to say to him. I didn't hear all she said but I caught the words, "Be sure you take good care of him." Angrily I turned around and said, 'Sarah, aren't you ashamed of yourself, asking that boy to take care of me?' A flush of pain and sorrow overspread her face but she never said a word, and without even bidding her good-by, we got into the sleigh and away we went.

"I was taking a big load of grain to market and I well knew what Sarah feared, for in Knowlton was the same old saloon that is there today, only twenty-five years ago it was kept by Sam Price. I knew even then what a curse the old thing was, but get by it I could not, and many a time the old horses had to find their way home because they knew more than their driver. Well, that day I just made up my mind that I'd never drink a drop and show Sarah that she needn't ask a little nine-year-old chap to take care of a strong man like me, his own father, too.

"Well, I'd sold my grain and pocketed the money, and Johnnie and I were going for the horses when we met Jim Brown, who used to live on the Hill place.

"'Hello, John!' said he, 'come on and take a drink.'

"'Thank you, Jim,' said I, 'but I'm in a hurry, we'll have to get home,'

"'Pshaw,' said he, 'you'll have to go right by Sam's and it won't take more'n a minute.'

"I hesitated. John pulled my sleeve, 'Come, papa,' he said, 'let's hurry home, it's getting late. There was a little anxious quiver in his voice and it made me mad. Sure enough he was trying to take care of me, and wasn't I old enough to take a drink and be none the worse for it, and stop, too, when I'd had enough? My pride got the better of my reason and I said, 'All right, Jim, I'll stop for a glass.'

"'Oh, papa, don't please don't,' said Johnnie. Angrily I struck him on the head. 'Stop your noise, I'll do as I please, I guess.'

"Into the saloon we went, my conscience making me mighty uncomfortable. Johnnie never said another word, but stood by the stove looking at me with his big, pleading eyes. I set the glass down twice before I tasted it. I really felt as if I could not swallow a drop.

"'Why John, what's the matter with you?' said Sam Price; 'never knew you to grow sick over a glass of brandy before. Growin' faint-hearted? Take a little to warm and liven ye up.' I raised the glass and drank the contents; the blood went like fire through my veins. 'Here, give me another, Bill; it'll keep me warm on the road.' I drank another glassful. My boy's face began to swim, but I could still feel the two big, pleading eyes fixed upon my face. Glass after glass followed and I knew no more.

John Adams stopped. Great drops of perspiration stood on his forehead. Every one there knew they were caused by an agony too deep for words.

"Oh, friends, how can I tell you the rest! When I came to myself I was at home and a bright fire was burning on the hearth. The kettle was singing in the kitchen but it seemed so still. I listened, and could hear a low sobbing from the next room. I arose and crept to the door. There on the big lounge was my boy, and kneeling by him was his mother, and bending over him was old Dr. Moore. I was too frightened to speak, but I heard distinctly every word that was said.

"'Is there no hope, doctor?' It was my wife's voice; oh, how I listened to catch the answer. It came at last—'I can do nothing more. He is in God's hands.' Just then Johnnie opened his eyes. 'Mamma, oh, mammy,' he cried, 'I did try to take care of him, but it was so cold, so awful cold, and the sleet blinded me. I just knew he'd freeze lying there so white and still, and so I took off my overcoat and spread that over him with the blankets, but oh, it was so cold, and the wind blew right through me, and it seemed as if we'd never get home, but I held onto the horses, and oh, mamma, I'm so glad we're here at last.'

"The voice stopped. I never stirred. The doctor put his hands on my boy's heart; It was still beating. His mother cried out in a perfect agony of grief, 'Oh, Johnnie, darling, speak to mamma! A great wave of joy came over the little face that had been so full of pain. 'Oh, mamma, its all so light, so warm, so beautiful, and Jesus is here. Oh, mamma, tell papa I'll always take care of him now; God will let me. Papa, papa, papa—' Not another word—he was dead."

The old man's voice broke down, and sobs were heard all over the room. Little Johnnie crept into his lap and put his arms around his neck and kissed him, saying softly, "Poor grandpa, poor grandpa."

John Adams at last began again: "I can't tell you all about it, just how my boy gave his fresh young life, every bit of it, to save his miserable, drunken father; but this I must tell you. Twenty-five years ago to-day I knelt by my boy's dead body and and signed the pledge. A silver wedding to-day? Yes, friends twenty-five years ago to-day I gave my heart and my hand to the temperance cause, and I've been kept, kept safe by my boy in heaven.

"But children and friends and neighbors, I asked you to come to-day because I saw there were some of you standing just where I stood twenty-five years ago, drinking an occasional glass, thinking you're strong enough to do it without any harm—too proud, some of you, to be persuaded to stop altogether, too proud to sign the pledge. But I want to ask you all, in my boys name, to sign the pledge to-night. My boy's life isn't the only life that has been sacrificed. The world is filled with sorrows even greater than mine. Strong drink is an accursed thing; the liquor traffic is an accursed traffic, and its shadow is over all of our lives. The shadows deepen as the years go by, and it will be utter darkness unless we merge from the shadow into the light of God. Oh, friends, let this anniversary be the beginning of a stronger, truer life to every one of you, and then unitedly we may work for the redemption of the world.—*Union Signal.*

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey or other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alternative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Eternal Vital Union.

For the ITEM.

I have been asked many a time, "Do you believe in the Vital Union?" My reply is in the affirmative. I think no one should attempt to answer any question without giving a reason for such answer. Therefore, I attempt, at least, to give my reason for believing in Vital Union. I am aware of the fact, this is a deep subject, and one that has engaged, or agitated the minds of all good thinking people in all past ages. When I say thinking people, I mean those who have meditated upon the Scriptures, for all people who think, do not meditate on the word of God. Now to the question, I believe God sat in counsel (not council) with his Son in the infinity, before the world was, for the Son said while in the world, "And now, O father, glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was, St. John 17–5. Christ is the head. The church is his body. Now we know that the seat of reasoning is in the head, (natural) and that the body is made up of many members, yet all members do not perform the same office, but each member its special work or function as directed by the all controlling power, (the head). Some one may say that some of our members preform their function without our will directing them. I know that is true. There are the voluntary and involuntary muscles, one under the control of the will, the other is not. We also know that the planets move according to a regular law, nevertheless, the same power made all according to his own Divine purpose. The power that causes the heart to do its work must exist in the brain, that which makes the plant to grow must exist in the soil. The branch cannot live except it abide in the vine. Christ is the vine, the church being the body of Christ, the members of that church must be the branches. Now, except the branch abide in the vine it cannot bear fruit, nor can a member of the body of Christ bear fruit except it obeys the commandments of God in the church militant, yet a member of the church triumphant. May not be in the church militant, yet, nevertheless by not being a member of the militant church, does not make him any the less a branch of the true vine, but, he will receive chastisement for disobedience to the commandments, yet he remains a branch or member of that body, and must fill that place for which he was intended in the church triumphant. (I don't mean to say, that all whose names appear here on the different church books belong to that body, no, far from it). I hear some say, I see no connection whatever; Neither do I, but I realize a union, and a vital one too. The Father is the husbandman, the Son is the vine, and the members of the church are the branches. Do you see any union here? Suppose we go just a little further and see if we will be enabled by Gods help to find the connecting link.

The Husbandman; what authority has he? Well he is the head of the family, he controls, directs, in fact he is the chief ruler. What he says must be done; so much for the Husbandman. The Son, what authority has he? Just as much authority as the Father gives him, and no m... Now is there any union betwe... father and son? You say: yes, ... much for father and son.

Now we are taught that the church was chosen in Christ Jesus before...

Continued on eighth page.

FILIBUSTERS SENTENCED

Five Men of the Competitor Condemned to Death in Havana.

TWO ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Prisoners Captured on the American Schooner Hastily Convicted by a Spanish Court Martial---Consul General Williams's Demands for a Civil Trial for Americans Ignored.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 11.—The five prisoners captured on the American schooner Competitor have been sentenced to death. The prisoners were: Alfredo Laborde, born in New Orleans; Owen Milton, of Kansas; William Kinlea, an Englishman, and Elias Bedia and Teodoro Dela Maza, both Cubans. Captain Ruiz acted as President of the Court, which consisted of nine other military and naval officers.

The prisoners were given a mock trial. They were not given a copy of the charges against them, nor were they allowed to employ counsel nor summons witnesses in their behalf. A Spanish naval officer was appointed by the Court to "defend" them.

The accused men pleaded not guilty and witnesses admitted that when the men were captured they were not armed and offered no resistance. Nevertheless, the prosecuting officer demanded the conviction of the prisoners and their condemnation to death.

United States Consul General Williams filed a formal protest against the trial, but it was disregarded.

The Competitor sailed from Key West, Fla., between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of April 20, and had on board twenty-five or thirty Cubans. She was commanded by Captain Alfredo Laborde, a resident of Tampa, but it was rumored that Captain Russel Wacca, who commanded the schooner Martha, lately forfeited to the United States for violation of the Revenue laws, was in hiding on one of the keys north of Key West, waiting to take command of the Competitor and run her over to Cuba.

A few days after the schooner sailed from Key West she was captured by the Spanish gunboat Mesagera near Berraces, on the northern coast of the province of Pinar del Rio. She was loaded with arms and ammunition.

The schooner Competitor is a vessel of 47 tons, 72 feet 4 inches long, 20 feet wide and 4 feet in depth. She was built at Bellport, Long Island, in 1867. The American Record gives the names of her captain and owner respectively as A. Albury and S. Pindar, and her hailing port as Key West.

OUR GOVERNMENT PROTESTS.

Action to Save Lives of the Competitor Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The passage of the death sentence on the men caught on the filibuster Competitor, it is stated, is liable to bring about trouble between Spain and the United States. This Government protested against the manner in which the trial was conducted. Secretary Olney sent instructions to Consul General Williams, and these formed the basis for the representation made by Mr. Williams to the court-martial. Every effort is being made to prevent the execution of the sentence until this Government can make a thorough investigation on which to base appeals or demands.

In all cases of the arrest of American citizens for alleged complicity in the insurrection, the United States Government has insisted on civil trials for those who were not captured in the act of using arms against the Spanish forces, practically conceding, however, that those bearing and using arms might be tried by military courts.

Secretary Olney had a long interview with the President on the subject and on his return to the State Department sent telegrams to Madrid and Havana.

SPAIN'S ACTION.

The Army and Navy Council Will Revise the Court Martial's Doings.

MADRID, Spain, May 11.—It is understood that the Spanish Cabinet has decided to place the case of the men captured on the filibustering American schooner Competitor before the Supreme Council of the army and navy for a revision of the proceedings of the court martial held in Havana.

A dispatch from Havana says that Captain General Weyler is angry because of the attitude of the United States, and that he will resign unless the sentences are executed. The despatch adds that the conduct of the American Consul General is very irritating to the loyal Spaniards. He shows himself everywhere, and his talk is menacing.

The anti-American feeling among the Spaniards has been bitterly revived by the action of the United States Government in the case of these filibusters.

The British Consul at Havana has cabled to Queen Regent Christina asking her to pardon William Kildea, the Englishman who was mate on the schooner Competitor.

The best opinion coincides with the statement that the fate of the Americans concerned will be decided by the Spanish Cabinet at Madrid. The impression prevails that they will not be executed.

OFF WITH ARMS FOR CUBA.

The Laurada Takes Cannon, Rifles and 1,000,000 Cartridges.

The American steamer Laurada, with a cargo of munitions of war as large as that which sailed recently on the Bermuda, if not larger, got away from New York Harbor. She will stop somewhere along the route to Cuba and pick up a large number of men. Only the commanders of the expedition and the arms and ammunition were taken aboard at the Port of New York. The expedition will, it is said, be piloted by Captain John O'Brien, who is known as "Dynamite Johnny," and who has run a number of expeditions into Cuban ports, notably the Bermuda's, despite the surveillance of the Spanish gunboats.

The cargo is composed of 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, consisting mostly of Mauser cartridges, 2000 rifles, three cannon, one a twelve-pounder, and a large quantity of dynamite and medicines. The expedition was fitted out at a cost of $150,000 by the [illegible]ta in New York City. The cannon are [illegible]er guns and the rifles are Winchesters.

Colonel F. K. Hain Killed.

Colonel Frank K. Hain, of New York City, was run over and killed at Clifton Springs, N. Y., by a freight train of the New York Central Railroad. Colonel Hain had been [illegible]ffering for many months from nervous [illegible]tion, caused by overwork. Franklin [illegible]s Vice-President and general [illegible]Manhattan Elevated Railway born in 1836.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

All the income tax returns made to the United States Treasury have been destroyed by a committee of clerks appointed for that purpose.

The President has approved the act directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish four pieces of condemned cannon to the village of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Irvin Ford, a colored man, confessed that he murdered the girl Elsie Kreglo in the suburbs of Washington.

In the face of Senator Hill's opposition, the Senate passed the Peffer Bond Investigation resolution by the vote of 51 to 6. The six votes were cast by Caffrey, Faulkner, Gray, Hill, Mitchell and Palmer.

General Superintendent Kimball, of the Life Saving Service, has issued a circular, prohibiting members of a life-saving crew during the active season from ferrying, boating, oystering, crabbing, fishing, shooting game, gathering moss, or engaging in similar employment for pay or market, in competition with other persons engaged in such business.

Herr Richenau, Councilor of the German Legation at Bucharest, Roumania, has been appointed First Secretary of the German Embassy at Washington, in succession to Baron Clemens von Ketteler, who will go to the City of Mexico as Minister.

The resolution reported by Elections Committee No. 2, confirming the title of John G. Shaw (Dem.) to the seat occupied by him as a Representative from the Third District of North Carolina, contested by Cyrus Thompson (Pop.), was agreed to.

When the bill to pension the widow of the late Secretary W. Q. Gresham came up in the House Mr. Crowther (Rep., Mo.) moved to reduce the amount from $100 to $50 a month. This motion was lost after being antagonized by Messrs. Pickler (Rep., S. D.), Curtis (Rep., N. Y.), Cannon (Rep., Ill.), and Evans (Rep., Ky.), who eulogized the services of General Gresham to the country.

The Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, striking out two battleships, was non-concurred in by the House.

By request of the State Department the Solicitor-General has moved the Supreme Court to decide speedily the appeals in the Horsa filibustering expedition case, involving clear definitions of neutrality and what constitutes a military expedition.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadel.	13	5	.722	Cleveland	10	8	.556
Boston	12	6	.667	Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Pittsburg.	11	6	.647	Washing'n.	9	10	.474
Chicago	11	8	.579	St. Louis	7	13	.350
Baltimore	11	8	.579	New York	6	12	.333
Cincinnati	11	8	.579	Louisville	2	18	.100

James E. Bennett, schoolmaster of Sound Beach, Conn., attacked by an armed highwayman, saved his life by "scorching" on his bicycle,

Rudyard Kipling, the author, had his brother-in-law, Beatty S. Balestier, arrested for threatening to assault him in Brattleboro, Vt.

The street railway strikers and labor unions of Milwaukee, Wis., about 7000 strong, paraded the streets of the city Sunday. The men were orderly and no disturbance occurred. No street cars were run all day.

Ellen Murphy, sixty-eight years old, was killed in a drunken row in Durham, Conn. It was suspected that her son Clarence is the murderer.

Three men were killed and another was wounded in a fight over a woman in Calhoun County, Florida.

Chief William Shaw, of the New York City Fire Department, died from the injuries he received at a fire.

In a special charge to the Grand Jury at Camden, N. J., Judge Garrison plainly intimated that indictments should be found against former City Treasurer Michelon and several former Comptrollers. The city's treasury is said to be practically empty.

The Appellate Court decided that Mrs. Fleming, accused in New York City of the murder of her mother, was entitled to receive $85,000 of her father's estate.

Recorder Goff, of New York City, was reversed for the fifth time by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court annulling a judgment in an excise case.

J. Watson Hildreth, one of the Rome (N. Y.) boy train wreckers, was convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to prison for life. His companions, Theodore Hibbard and Herbert Plato, pleaded guilty, and were sent to prison for forty years each.

A young and beautiful woman, who registered as "Mrs. Everett, Boston," shot and killed herself in the Colonnade Hotel, New York City, under mysterious circumstances.

Indictments were found by the Grand Jury in New York City against the President and nine directors of the American Tobacco Company for alleged conspiracy in forcing wholesale dealers and jobbers to handle their goods to the exclusion of other manufacturers.

Herbert S. Crowell, twenty-one years old son of George E. Crowell, of Brattleboro, Vt., shot himself through the heart in Mount Hermon, Me. Crowell entered the room of Winchell, a fellow student, who acted as starter of athletic contests, and asked to see the pistol used for that purpose. After the pistol was given to him he asked the calibre, and, being told that it was .32, he took a cartridge from his pocket, put it in the pistol, placed the weapon to his breast and fired.

The jury in the Hildreth case brought in a verdict at Rome, N. Y., of murder in the second degree. Hildreth is seventeen years old. He and three other boys on November 19 last wrecked a fast mail train on the Central Railroad.

An express train was wrecked at the entrance to the train shed of the Park square station, Boston. W. J. Dow, a commission merchant of Boston, who lives at Savin Hill, and J. E. Long, of Watertown, Mass., were instantly killed. Henry J. Sheldon, of Mansfield, Mass., a locomotive engineer, was seriously injured.

A mob at Elliston, Ky., lynched a physician named Farrell for beating his wife.

George Cannon and Thomas Atherton, two miners at Whitwell, Tenn., were killed by the premature explosion of a blast.

The National Municipal League held its annual conference in Baltimore.

Four vessels went ashore in a gale on the Massachusetts coast.

The celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of New London, Conn., by Jonn Winthrop, Jr., was held.

A broken rail at New Haven, Ohio, caused a freight wreck, fatally injuring two persons, and seriously wounding a number of others. Eighteen loaded freight cars were demolished.

A team of horses drawing three tons of coal took fright at an elephant in the circus parade at Paterson, N. J., dashed into the dense crowd, killed a boy and seriously injured a number of persons.

About 2600 men are on strike in the yards of the Newport News (Va.) Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

The late Baron Hirsh left $5,000,000 to charity.

It will cost close to $1,000,000 to bury the dead Shah of Persia.

Cecil Rhodes's income as managing director of the Consolidated Gold Fields Company last year was more than $1,650,000.

Prince Bismarck is said to earn about $175,000 a year from the various industrial undertakings in which he is a participant.

The fiftieth anniversary of Dr. William Henry Green, President of Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary, was celebrated at Princeton.

Postmaster-General Wilson is the most studious member of the Cabinet. He goes into society very little, and spends most of his leisure in his library.

Dr. William Salmon, of Pennlynn Court, Glamorganshire, Wales, has entered on his 107th year. He is the oldest Freemason in the world and the oldest doctor in Great Britain.

Young King Alexander of Servia has got the mitten again, Princess Marie of Greece, whom he hoped to marry, having become engaged to Grand Duke George Michaelovitch of Russia.

Count Tolstoi, the Russian novelist, who went among the bicyclists last year, aged sixty-seven, recently applied in Moscow for the permit which wheelmen need who wish to ride within the city lines.

Herr Frederick Henry Geffcken, the celebrated German jurisconsult and publicist, died at Munich, Bavaria, from suffocation, as the result of the explosion of a petroleum lamp. He was sixty-six years of age.

Mrs. Elizabeth Chapin Holland, the widow of Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb), died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Van Wagenen, in Orange, N. J. She was born in 1823 and married Dr. Holland in 1845.

James Lane Allen, the Kentucky novelist, whose "Flute and Violin" and "The Kentucky Cardinal" have given him a permanent place in literature, is a bachelor about forty-five years of age and a native of Lexington.

It appears that Lafcadio Hearn's passion for the Orient has led him to go the whole length of expatriation, and he has changed his name. The familiar syllables give place to Y. Koijumi, which is certainly more picturesque.

It is said that President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has confined his reading to the Bible and "Pilgrim's Progress" until recently, when somebody gave him one of Mark Twain's books. The humor of the American joker happened to hit the slow-going Boer in the right place, and he has purchased a full set of Mr. Clemens's books.

Professor Roentgen dislikes being lionized He recently intended to spend a few days in Florence, Italy, but hardly had his arrival become known when 200 students came to salute him. He told them bluntly they would have done better to attend their lectures. Later on, hearing that other demonstrations were planned, he took the first train and left the city.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Tennessee is raising tea.

The Massachusetts State census shows a population of 2,500,183, the females exceeding the males by 71,000.

The once famous Guinopa groupe of mines, in Mexico, have been reopened and rich ore is said to have been found.

Recorder Goff, of New York City, has decided that it is contempt of court for a man to send his office boy to represent him.

The German Reichstag, by a vote of 200 to 39, adopted a motion to prohibit options on grain and grain products on the exchange.

A host of Southern textile manufacturers met in Atlanta, Ga., on May 13, to organize the Southern Textile Manufacturers' Association.

A fog bell, situated on the coast at Newport, R. I., proved to be such a nuisance to the people living there that it has been removed.

Mrs. William M. Hampton, of Indianapolis, Ind., discovered a burglar in her room, and it frightened her so that she could not rally from the shock, and died the next day.

Elevated railroad managers in New York City are considering the proposition to build another story to the straddle-bug lines and thus double the carrying capacity of the systems.

George Griffin, convicted at Danville, Ky., of running a crap game, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, fined $500, and forever barred from voting or holding public office.

W. S. Kerr, who was recently nominated for Congress from Columbia, Ohio, has certified that his nomination cost him $1. Of this fifty cents was paid for railway fare and fifty cents for hotel expenses.

A mint is to built at Soochow, China, for the coining of dollars and subsidiary coin. The machinery for the mint has been ordered in England. The Governor of the Province of Shanghai has contributed about $35,000 towards the enterprise.

Word was received from United States Minister to China Denby that no foreigners would be employed in the construction of the railroad from Shanghai to Swatow. Local merchants will supply the capital and Chinese merchants will build the road.

It is reported that General Wheaton has gone to Mexico to negotiate with the authorities some arrangement for more efficient co-operation between the American and Mexican troops in the pursuit of renegade Indians and law-breaking whites on the border.

The report of the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint shows that the output of gold in California increased from $13,863,281 in 1894 to $15,834,317 in 1895. Thirty-three of the fifty-seven counties of the State are regular producers of gold, and new mines are being discovered every year.

REMOVING AN HISTORIC SLAB.

The Washington Statue Tablet to Be Placed Inside the Sub-Treasury.

The work of transferring to the inside of the building the historic slab at the front of Washington's statue at the Sub-Treasury, New York City, was begun. Assistant Treasurer Jordan discovered several months ago that the stone was crumbling. He communicated with Secretary Carlisle, and received instructions to remove the slab to the inside of the building when mild weather set in.

When taken inside the Sub-Treasury the stone will be placed in a bronze frame, under plate glass, and set up against the south wall. The slab bears the following inscription:

> Standing on this stone in the balcony of Federal Hall, April 30, 1789, George Washington took the oath as first President of the United States of America.

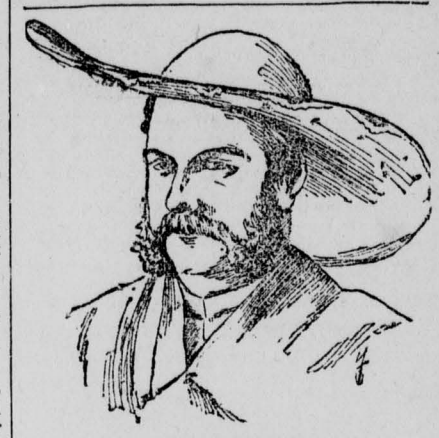
Women Voters in Utah.

There are 40,000 women voters in Utah and 10,000 more who may become naturalized.

DEATH OF COLONEL NORTH.

The Nitrate King Dies Very Suddenly in His London Office.

Colonel North, the "Nitrate King," died suddenly at the office of the Guano Syndicate in London, England. He was seized with an illness after partaking of some oysters, and died within half an hour. The shells of the oysters were taken possession



COLONEL NORTH.

of by the police for the purpose of ascertaining if the oysters were fit to be eaten, though the general supposition is that Colonel North died from heart trouble.

The story of John T. North's life reads like a tale from "Arabian Nights." During much of his life he had been obliged to work like a slave. His labors would have exhausted less robust men, and the difficulties he encountered would have daunted less courageous men. At the age of fifty he was reputed to be worth $100,000,000. He began life as an apprentice with a firm of wheelwrights and engineers in Leeds, England. Here he remained from the age of fifteen until he was twenty-three. At this time he married Jane Moorhead, the daughter of the Town Councillor and Conservative Chairman of the city. Not satisfied with his outlook in England, Colonel North decided to seek his fortune in South America. His search was not at first very successful. In the Chilean city of Tocopilla he was obliged to go to work at his trade as machinist and content himself with the meagre income of three dollars a day. But young North had heard of the wonderful nitrate deposits in Southern Peru, and, thinking that he might find better opening there, he left Tocopilla. His anticipations were more than realized. With the little money that he was able to accumulate as an engineer for a railroad he speculated in nitrates. His ventures were successful. He bought great tracts of nitrate property; he built extensive works to reduce the nitrate; he constructed railroads to transport supplies; he established steamship lines to extend his business to all parts of the world. In a few years he was one of the richest men in South America. His racing stables are among the best in England and a number of his horses have taken part in this year's racing.

TO RAKE THE OCEAN'S BED.

Invention of a Boat That Can Walk on the Bottom of the Sea.

The Lake Submarine Company is being formed in Baltimore, Md., to build a submarine boat with which it is proposed to go to the bottom of the sea and bring up the millions of dollars' worth of wreckage that the storms of years have sent there. Simon Lake is the inventor. He is about thirty years old.

The boat will be cigar-shaped and will be built of steel. It will be propelled by steam on the surface and by electricity from storage batteries on the bottom of the sea. It can be worked at a depth of 150 feet, which will allow it to go in some places as far out as one hundred miles from the coast. It is within this distance that the wrecks occur.

The trial vessel will be about forty feet long and ten or fifteen feet in diameter. It will carry a crew of six men, and will be capable of staying on the bottom forty hours without renewing the air.

Monster electric lights will illuminate the ocean bed for two hundred or three hundred feet around the vessel as it goes hunting for wrecks. There will be a propeller, and when the vessel strikes bottom it will run on three wheels, two of which will be furnished with claws so as to act as additional propellers.

OPENING OF THE VOLKSRAAD.

President Kruger Expects to Assist in Restoring Rest and Peace.

The Volksraad of the South African Republic was opened at Pretoria. President Kruger, in his address to the Chambers, reviewed the events of the year. He began by deploring the death of N. J. Smit, Vice-President of the South African Republic, who died about a month ago, and continued by saying that recent events which had been due to malevolence and selfish objects had interrupted the rest and peace of the country.

"It has ever been my object," he said, "to promote the development and prosperity of the Republic in a peaceable manner, and I expect with the fullest confidence that during this session the Volksraad will assist in restoring rest and peace, so that through our united co-operation the country may flourish and become prosperous to the benefit of all. Despite its troubles the country continues to be in friendly relations with foreign Powers."

President Kruger also expressed hope for a closer union with the Orange Free State, and declared that the mining industries of the country were prosperous, the native affairs peaceful, and the financial condition of the Republic sound.

Four Burned to Death.

Two women and two children who lived at Bushwick and Johnson avenues, Brooklyn, lost their lives in a fire which was caused by one of the women igniting the gas in a gas stove, over which she had ignorantly thrown a quantity of kerosene oil. Two other children were fatally injured. The dead are: Mrs. Rebecca Cohen, Karl Cohen, fourteen months old; Mrs. Esther Pastanack, Solomon Pastanack; eight years old. The injured are: Solomon Cohen, three years old; Isaac Kuschaw; thirty-three years old, wounded in the head; Rosie Pastanack, two years old.

The Venezuelan Dispute.

In his speech at the National Liberal Club, London, Sir William Harcort said that a great majority of the people in the United States and Great Britain were eager for an early and peaceful settlement of the Venezuela question. He confessed that he was impatient that a settlement was so long delayed. It was to settle such questions that diplomacy existed. No personal pride nor diplomatic obstinacy should be allowed to prevent a settlement. [Cheers.]

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

19

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.10 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	21,580
Condensed milk, gals	238
Cream, gals	562

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras, $	—	@$	16
Firsts	14½	@	15
Thirds to seconds	11	@	14
State—Fancy	15	@	15½
Welsh tubs—Fancy	14½	@	15
Western Im. Creamery	9½	@	12
Western Dairy	7	@	9
Factory, firsts	—	@	10
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	8½	@	8¾
Full cream, good to prime	7½	@	8
State Factory—Part skims, large	2	@	5
Part skims, choice	5½	@	6
Full skims	2	@	2¼
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	10¼
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	11
Western—Prime to choice	10¼	@	10½
Southern—Best	8	@	9
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice	1 35	@	1 37½
Medium, 1895, choice	—	@	1 17½
Pea, 1895, choice	—	@	1 17½
Red kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 10
White kidney, 1895, choice	—	@	1 30
Black turtle soup, 1895	—	@	1 25
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 85
Green peas, bbls	75	@	77½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Oranges, Cal., ₱ box	2 00	@	3 75
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	—	@	—
State, ₱ basket	—	@	—
Apples, Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Russet	2 75	@	3 25
Baldwin	2 50	@	3 25
Cranberries, Jersey, ₱ crate	75	@	1 75
Strawberries, N. C., ₱ qt	6	@	15
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair	3½	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Common to prime	3	@	6
Old odds, 1893	1½	@	2½
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	1 05
Clover mixed	75	@	80
Straw—Long rye	95	@	1 05
Oat	—	@	—
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, State Rose, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 25
Maine Hebron, ₱ sack	75	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 00
Cabbage, ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	25	@	1 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	25	@	1 00
Squash, Fla., ₱ crate	—	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	15	@	1 00
Carrots	50	@	1 00
Turnips, Russia	50	@	75
Watercress, ₱ 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 00
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00	@	2 50
Lettuce, ₱ basket	50	@	1 00
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Green peas, ₱ basket	75	@	1 75
String beans, ₱ crate	2 50	@	3 00
Beets, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 50
Kale, ₱ bbl	—	@	1 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Asparagus, ₱ doz bunches	50	@	2 50
Radishes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Egg plant, ₱ box	2 00	@	4 00
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	10½	@	11
Spring chickens, ₱ pair	30	@	90
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	60	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	45
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Chickens, Phila., fair	12	@	14
Western, dry picked	8	@	10½
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Geese, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	4 30	@	4 50
Spring Patents	3 75	@	4 05
Wheat—No. 2 Red	74	@	74⅝
May	—	@	69
Corn—No. 2	—	@	35
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Track, White	24	@	28
Rye—No. 2, Western	43¾	@	44¼
Barley—Feeding	37½	@	38
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	3 50	@	4 00
Clover	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam	—	@	4.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5	@	7
Country dressed	3½	@	6
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	—	@	3 7
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 5
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 70	@	4 7
Dressed	5	@	6

HORRID BUTCHERY IN A TEMPLE.

Moplahs Caught Like Rats in a Trap by a Rajah's Followers.

Papers received from the Orient on the steamer China give a vivid description of the slaughter of nearly 100 Moplah fanatics in a temple at Manjeri, in Southern India. The Moplahs were caught like rats in a trap. Volley after volley was sent into them by the Rajah's followers, and in a short time a large majority were down. The remainder, with courage born of fanaticism which astonished the onlookers, kept firing off guns in the direction of the attacking party, but did no damage.

The most revolting spectacle was to see the wounded having their throats cut by their comrades who were able to stand. The scene inside the temple was frightful; corpses were strewn all over the place, and in one spot fifty-three bodies were lying heaped one on top of the other. Nearly all the bodies were frightfully wounded, gaping throats and skulls literally smashed to pieces being visible all around, while strewn over the ground were hatchets and knives. The general opinion is that the worst part is over, but the military are still out, as gangs of Moplahs, in an excited state, are moving about the district.

A Governor's Disclaimer.

Joseph Chamberlain, in the British House of Commons, read a dispatch from Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, South Africa, denying that he had any knowledge of Dr. Jameson's plot against the Transvaal Government.

On a Bicycle Through Siberia.

An Englishmen named Jefferson has started on a 6000-mile bicycle ride to Irkutsk in Siberia. His machine and baggage weigh sixty pounds.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Before They Adjourn."

TEXT: "And teach his senators wisdom."—Psalms cv., 22.

Senators in this text stand for law-makers. Joseph was the lord treasurer of the Egyptian government, and among other great things which he did, according to my text, was to teach his senators wisdom. And if any men on earth ought to be endowed with wisdom it is senators, whether they stand in congresses, parliaments or reichstags or assemblies or legislatures. By their decisions nations go up or down. Law-makers are sometimes so tempted by prejudices, by sectional preference, by opportunity of personal advancement, and sometimes what is best to do is so doubtful that they ought to be prayed for and encouraged in every possible way instead of severely criticised and blamed and excoriated, as is much of the time the case. Our public men are so often the target to be shot at, merely because they obtain eminence which other men wanted but could not reach, that more injustices are hurled at our national legislature than the people of the United States can possibly imagine. The wholesale belying of our public men is simply damnable.

By residence in Washington I have come to find out that many of our public men are persistently misrepresented, and some of the best of them, the purest in their lives and most faithful in the discharge of their duties, are the worst defamed. Some day I want to preach a sermon from the text in II Peter: "They are not afraid to speak evil of dignities. Whereas angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not railing accusation against them before the Lord. But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not." So constant and malignant is this work of depreciation and scandalization in regard to our public men that all over the land there are those who suppose that the city of Washington is the center of all corruption, while what with its parks, and its equestrian statuary, and its wide streets, and its architectural symmetries, and its lovely homes, it is not only the most beautiful city under the sun, but has the highest style of citizenship. I have seen but one intoxicated man in the more than six months of my residence, and I do not think any man can give similar testimony of any other city on the American continent.

The gavels of our two houses of national legislature will soon fall, and adjournment of two bodies of men as talented, as upright and as patriotic as ever graced the capital will take place. The two or three unfortunate outbreaks which you have noticed only make more conspicuous the dignity, the fraternity, the eloquence, the fidelity which have characterized those two bodies during all the long months of important and anxious deliberation. We put a halo around great men of the past because they were so rare in their time. Our senate and house of representatives have five such men where once they had one. But it will not be until after they are dead that they will get appreciated. The world finds it safer to praise the dead than the living, because the departed, having a heavy pile of marble above them, may not rise to become rivals.

But, before the gavels of adjournment drop and the doors of Capitol Hill shut, there are one or two things that ought to be done, and let us pray God that they may be accomplished. More forcibly than ever before, congress has been implored to acknowledge God in our constitution. The Methodist Church, a church that is always doing glorious things, has in its recent Wilmington conference requested our congress to amend the immortal document which has been the foundation and wall and dome of our United States government by inserting the words, "Trusting in Almighty God." If that amendment is made, it will not only please all the good people of the country, but will please the heavens. It was only an oversight or a mental accident that the fathers who made the constitution did not insert a divinely worshipful sentence. They all, so far as they amounted to anything, believed in "God the Father Almighty, the Maker of heaven and earth, and in Jesus Christ, His only begotten Son." The constitution would have been a failure had it not been for the divine interference. The members of the convention could agree on nothing until, in response to Benjamin Franklin's request that the meetings be opened by prayer, the Lord God was called on to interfere and help, and then the way was cleared, and all the states signed the document, a historical fact that all the rat terriers of modern infidelity cannot bark out of existence. I know that there was an exception to the fact that the prominent men in those times were good men.

Tom Paine, a libertine and a sot, did not believe in anything good until he was dying, and then he shrieked out for God's mercy. And Ethan Allen, from one of whose descendants I have received within a few days a confirmation of the incident I mentioned in a recent sermon, as saying to his dying daughter that she had better take her mother's Christian religion than his own infidelity. The article sent me says: "The story has been denied by some of the Allen family, but the Bronson family, some of whom were with the dying girl, affirm that it is substantially true. In such a matter one confirmation is worth more than many denials." So says the article sent me. There is no doubt that Ethan Allen was the vulgarest sort of an infidel, for, sitting in a Presbyterian Church, his admirers say he struck the pew in front of him and swore out loud so as to disturb the meeting, and no gentleman would do that. I do not wonder that some of his descendants are ashamed of him, but of course they could not help it and are not to blame. But all the decent men of the Revolution believed in God, and our American congress, now assembled, will only echo the sentiments of the fathers when they enthrone the name of God in the constitution. We have now more reason for inserting that acknowledgement of divinity than our fathers had. Since then the continent has been peopled and great cities from the Atlantic to the Pacific built, and all in peace, showing that there must have been supernal supervisal. Since then the war of 1812, and ours the victory! Since then great financial prostrations, out of which we came to greater prosperity than anything that preceded. Since then sanguinary 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, and notwithstanding the fact that all the foreign despotisms were planning for our demolition, we are a united people, and to-morrow you will find in both houses of congress the men who fought for the north and south, now sitting side by side, armed with no weapon except the pen, with which they write home to their constituents who want to be appointed postmasters. The man who cannot see God in our American history is as blind of soul as he would be blind of body if he could not at 12 o'clock of an unclouded noon see the sun in the heavens.

As a matter of gratitude to Almighty God, gentlemen of the American congress, be pleased to insert the four words suggested by the Methodist conference. Not only because of the kindness of God to this nation in the past should such reverential insertion be made, but because of the fact that we are going to want divine interposition still further in our national history. This gold and silver question will never be settled until God settles it. This question of tariff and free trade will never be settled until God settles it. This question between the east and the west, which is getting hotter and hotter and looks toward a republic of the Pacific, will not be settled until God settles it. We needed God in the 120 years of our past national life, and we will need Him still more in the next 120 years. Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates of our glorious constitution, and let the King of Glory come in! Make one line of that immortal document radiant with omnipotence! Spell at least one word with thrones! At the beginning, or at the close, or in the centre, recognize Him from whom as a nation we have received all the blessings of the past and upon whom we are dependent for the future. Print that word "God" or "Lord" or "Eternal Father" or "Ruler of Nations" somewhere between the first word and the last. The great expounder of the constitution sleeps at Marshfield, Mass., the Atlantic ocean still humming near his pillow of dust its prolonged lullaby. But is there not some one now living who in the white marble palace of the nation on yonder hill not ten minutes away will become the irradiator of the constitution by causing to be added the most tremendous word in our English vocabulary, the name of that being before whom all nations must bow or go into defeat and annihilation—"God?"

Again, before the approaching adjournment of our American congress, it ought to be decidedly and forever settled that no appropriations be made to sectarian schools, and that the courtship between church and state in this country be forever broken up. That question already seems temporarily settled. I wish it might be completely and forever settled. All schools and all institutions, as well as all denominations, should stand on the same level before American law. Emperor Alexander of Russia, at his Peterhof palace, asked me how many denominations of religion there were in America, and I recited their names as well as I could. Then he asked me the difference between them, and their I broke down. But when I told him that no religious denomination in America had any privileges above the others, he could hardly understand it. The Greek Church first in Russia, the Lutheran Church first in Germany, the Episcopal Church first in England, the Catholic Church first in Rome, Mohammedanism first in Constantinople — the emperor wondered how it was possible that all the denominations in America could stand on the same platform. But so it is, and so let it ever be. Let there be no preference, no partiality, no attempt to help one sect an inch higher than another. Washington and Jefferson, and all the early presidents, and all the great statesmen of the past, have lifted their voices against any such tendency. If a school or an institution cannot stand without the prop of national appropriation, then let that school or institution go down. On the other side of the sea the world has had plenty of illustration of church and state united. Let us have none of the hypocrisy and demoralization born of that relation on this side of the Atlantic. Let that denomination come out ahead that does the most for the cause of God and humanity, men, institutions and religions getting what they achieve by their own right arm of usefulness and not by the favoritism of government. As you regard the welfare and perpetuity of our institutions, keep politics out of religion.

But now that I am speaking of national affairs from a religious standpoint I bethink myself of the fact that two other gavels will soon lift and fall, the one at St. Louis and the other at Chicago, and before these national conventions adjourn I ask that they acknowledge God in the platforms. The men who construct those platforms are here this morning or will read these words. Let no political party think it can do its duty unless it acknowledges that God who built this continent and revealed it at the right time to the discoverer, and who has reared here a prosperity which has been given to no other people. "Oh," says some one, "there are people in this country who do not believe in a God, and it would be an insult to them." Well, there are people in this country who do not believe in common decency, or common honesty, or any kind of government, preferring anarchy. Your very platform is an insult to them. You ought not to regard a man who does not believe in God any more than you should regard a man who refuses to believe in common decency. Your pocketbook is not safe a moment in the presence of an atheist. God is the only source of good government. Why not, then, say so and let the chairman of the committee on resolutions in your national conventions take a pen full of ink and with bold hand head the document with one significant "whereas," acknowledging the goodness of God in the past and begging His kindness and protection for the future. Why, my friends, this country belongs to God, and we ought in every possible way to acknowledge it. From the moment that, on an October morning in 1492, Columbus looked over the side of the ship and saw the carved staff which made him think he was near an inhabited country, and saw also a thorn and a cluster of berries (type of our history ever since, the piercing sorrows and cluster of national joys), until this hour our country has been bounded on the north, south, east and west by the goodness of God. The Huguenots took possession of the Carolinas in the name of God. William Penn settled Philadelphia in the name of God. The Hollanders took possession of New York in the name of God. The pilgrim fathers settled New England in the name of God, Preceding the first gun of Bunker Hill, at the voice of prayer all heads uncovered.

In the war of 1812 an officer came to General Andrew Jackson and said: "There is an unusual noise in the camp. It ought to be stopped." General Jackson said: "What is the noise?" The officer said: "It is the voice of prayer and praise." Then the general said: "God forbid that prayer and praise should be an unusual noise in the encampment. You had better go and join them." Prayer at Valley Forge. Prayer at Monmouth. Prayer at Atlanta. Prayer at South Mountain. Prayer at Gettysburg. "Oh," says some infidel "the northern people prayed on one side, the southern people prayed on the other side, and so it did not amount to anything!" And I have heard good Christian people confounded with the infidel statement, when it is as plain to me as my right hand. Yes, the northern people prayed in one way, and the southern people prayed in another way, and God answered in His own way, giving to the north the re-establishment of the government and giving to the south larger opportunities, larger than she had ever anticipated—the harnessing of her rivers in great manufacturing interests, until the Mobile and the Tallapoosa and the Chattahoochee are southern Merrimacs, and the unrolling of the great southern mines of coal and iron, of which the world knew nothing, and opening before her opportunities of wealth which will give ninety-nine per cent. more of affluence than she ever possessed, and, instead of the black hands of American slaves, there are the more industrious black hands of the coal and iron mines of the south, which are achieving for her fabulous and unimagined wealth.

And there are domes oft white blossoms where spread the white tents,
And there are plows in the track where the war wagons went,
And there are songs where they lifted up Rachel's lament.

Oh, you are a stupid man if you do not understand how God answered Abraham Lincoln's prayer in the White House, and Stonewall Jackson's prayer in the saddle, and answered all the prayers of all the cathedrals on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line! God's country all the way past, God's country now! Put His name in your pronunciamentos. Put His name on your ensigns! Put His name on your city and state and national enterprises! Put His name in your hearts. We cannot sleep well the last sleep until we are assured that the God of our American institutions in the past will be the God of our American institutions in the days that are to come. Oh, when all the rivers that empty into Atlantic and Pacific seas shall pull on factory bands; when all the great mines of gold and silver and iron and coal shall be laid bare for the nation; when the last swamp shall be reclaimed, and the last jungle cleared, and the last American desert Edenized, and from sea to sea the continent shall be occupied by more than 1,200,000,000 souls, may it be found that moral and religious influences were multiplied in more rapid ratio than the population. And then there shall be four doxologies coming from north and south and east and west, four doxologies rolling toward each other and meeting midcontinent with such dash of holy joy that they shall mount to the throne:

And heaven's high arch resound again
With peace on earth, good will to men.

I take a step farther and say that before the gavels of our senate and house of representatives and our political conventions pound adjournment there ought to be passed a law or adopted a plank of intelligent helpfulness for the great foreign populations which are coming among us. It is too late now to discuss whether we had better let them come. They are here. They are coming this moment through the Narrows. They are this moment taking the first full inhalation of the free air of America. And they will continue to come as long as this country is the best place to live in.

You might as well pass a law prohibiting summer bees from alighting on a field of blossoming buckwheat; you might as well prohibit the stags of the mountains from coming down to the deer lick, as to prohibit the hunger bitten nations of Europe from coming to this land of bread—as to prohibit the people of England, Ireland, Scotland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Germany working themselves to death on small wages on the other side the sea—from coming to this land where there are the largest compensations under the sun. Why did God spread out the prairies of the Dakotas and roll the precious ore into Colorado? It was that all the earth might come and plow, and come and dig. Just as long as the centrifugal force of foreign despotisms throws them off just so long will the centripetal force of American institutions draw them here. And that is what is going to make this the mightiest nation on the earth. Intermarriage of nationalities, not circle intermarrying circle and nation intermarrying nation. But it is going to be Italian and Norwegian, Russian and Celt, Scotch and French, English and American.

The American of 100 years from now is to be different from the American of to-day. German brain, Irish wit, French civility, Scotch firmness, English loyality, Italian æsthetics packed into one man, and he an American! It is this intermarriage of nationalities that is going to make the American nation the greatest nation of the ages. But what are we doing for the moral and intellectual culture of the 500,000 foreigners who came in one year, and the 600,000 who came in another year, and the 800,000 who came in another year, and the 1,000,000 who are coming into our various American ports? What are we doing for them? Well, we are doing a great deal for them. We steal their baggage as soon as they get here. We send them up to a boarding house, where the least they lose is their money. We swindle them within ten minutes after they get ashore. We are doing a great deal for them. But what are we doing to introduce them into the duties of good citizenship? Many of them never saw a ballot box. Many of them never heard of the constitution of the United States. Many of them have no acquaintance with our laws. Now, I say, let the government of the United States, so commanded by one political party or both political parties, give to every immigrant who lands here a volume, in good type and well bound for long usage—a volume containing the Declaration of Independence, the constitution of the United States and a chapter on the spirit of our government. Let there be such a book on the shelf of every free library in America. While the American Bible society puts into the right hand of every immigrant a copy of the Holy Scriptures, let the government of the United States, commanded by some political party, put into the left hand of every immigrant a volume instructing him in the duties of good citizenship. There are thousands of foreigners in this land who need to learn that the ballot box is not a footstool, but a throne—not something to put your foot on, but something to bow before.

But whether members of the national legislature, or delegates to one of the national conventions, or private citizens, let us cultivate Christian patriotism. Oh, how good God has been to us as a nation! Just open the map of the continent and see how it is shaped for immeasurable prosperities. Navigable rivers, more in number and greater than of any other land, rolling down on all sides into the sea, prophesying large manufactories and easy commerce. Look at the great ranges of mountains, timbered with wealth on the top and sides and metalled with wealth underneath. One hundred and eighty thousand square miles of coal! One hundred and eighty thousand square miles of iron! The iron to pry out the coal. The coal to forge and smelt the iron. The land so contoured that extreme weather hardly ever lasts more than three days—extreme heat or extreme cold. Climate for the most part bracing and favorable for brawn and brain. All fruits. All minerals. All harvests. Scenery displaying autumnal pageantry that no land on earth pretends to rival. No South American earthquakes. No Scotch mists. No English fogs. No Egyptian plagues. The people of the United States are happier than any people on earth. It is the testimony of every man that has traveled abroad. For the poor more sympathy! For the industrious more opportunity! Oh, how good God was to our fathers and how good God has been to us and our children! To Him—blessed be His glorious name! To Him of cross and triumph be consecrated the United States of America!

There are three great reasons why you and I should do our best for this country—three great reasons: Our fathers' graves, our cradle, our children's birthright. When I say your fathers' graves, your pulses run quickly. Whether they sleep in city cemetery or country graveyard their dust is very precious to you. I think they lived well and that they died right. Never submit to have any government over their tombs other than that government under which they lived and died. And then this country is our cradle. It may have rocked us very roughly, but it was a good cradle to be rocked in. Oh, how much we owe to it! Our boyhood and girlhood, it was spent in this blessed country. I never have any patience with a man who talks against this country. Glorious place to be born in and a glorious place to live in. It has been our cradle. Aye! It is to be our children's birthright. You and I will soon be through. We will perhaps see a few more spring blossoms, and we will perhaps see a few more summer harvests, and we will perhaps gather a few more autumnal fruits, but we are to hand this government to our children as it was handed to us—a free land, a happy land, a Christian land. They are not to be trampled by despotism. They are not to be frightened by anarchists. We must hand this government to them over the ballot box, over the school desk, over the church altar, as we have received it and charge them solemnly to put their life between it and any keen stroke that would destroy it.

And Thou, Lord God Almighty, we put, with a thousand armed prayer, into Thy protection this nation! Remember our fathers' bleeding feet at Valley Forge. Remember Marion and Kosciusko. Remember the cold, and the hunger, and the long march, and the fever hospital. Remember the fearful charge at Bunker Hill. Remember Lexington, and Yorktown, and King's Mountain, and Gettysburg. Remember Perry's battle on the lake, and Hampton Roads, where the Cumberland went down. Remember Washington's prayer by the camp-fire. Remember Plymouth Rock and the landing amid the savages. Remember Independence Hall and how much it cost our fathers to sign their names. Remember all the blood and tears of three wars—1776, 1812, 1862. And more than all, remember the groan that was mightier than all other groans, and the thirst that stung worse than all other thirsts, and the death that was ghastlier than all other deaths—the mount on which Jesus died to make all men happy and free. For the sake of all this human and divine sacrifice, O God, protect this nation! And whosoever would blot it out, and whosoever would strike it down, and whosoever would turn his back, let him be accursed!

Go home to-day in high hopes of the future. The eternal God is on the side of this nation. Our brightest days are yet to come.

He hath sounded forth the trumpet that will never call retreat.
He is sitting out the hearts of men before the judgment seat.
Be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet! Our God is marching on!

WORLD'S BIGGEST CONVENTION HALL.

The Huge Building in Which the Democrats Will Meet.

The building, at Chicago, in which the National Democratic Convention is to be held will be the biggest permanent convention hall ever erected. It will be one-third larger than the Capitol at Washington. Its ground floor will cover more than five and one-half acres, and with its gallery it will have more than seven acres of floor space. Think of building a wall about a five-acre field and then roofing it in with an immense iron framework, so made that there are perhaps four acres in the centre unobstructed by posts. Let this four acres be entirely free from pillars or walls, and you get some idea of the immense building which is now being put up for the great conventions of the future at Chicago. The walls are already in place. The iron network has been fastened and riveted together, and the roof is now being put on. The roof is supported by immense trusses of iron, which extend from the sides of the building in the shape of great arms, meeting in the centre 100 feet above the floor. The span is more than 200 feet, and these pieces of steel are all that support the roof. They look frail, but they are really very strong. They have been tested by the engineers, and it is said there is no danger whatever of the roof falling. The building is to be made of steel, iron and glass, with the exception of the floor, and it is as nearly fireproof as modern science can make it. Its outer walls are of Milwaukee brick. They are about sixteen inches thick, and the light comes in through immense windows, each of which is about as large as the floor of an average parlor. The building is, you know, to be used for circuses, horse shows and such immense public gatherings as cannot be crowded into a small hall. It will be opened by Buffalo Bill and his Wild West show on June 1. On June 15 there will be a bicycle exhibition in it, and after this it will be put in thorough shape for the National Democratic Convention. After the convention is over there will be another bicycle show, and later on in the summer there will be an exposition showing the industries of the Southern States. There will be a football match in the building on Thanksgiving Day, when it is expected that there will be 25,000 people present.

Machines of War.

Some of Great Britain's latest guns will be employed for the first time during the campaign in the Soudan. They carry a highly explosive shell ten miles, each shell capable of disabling 200 of the enemy. These guns have such a rapid fire capacity that before the first shell bursts three others are on their way in the same direction. The Government shell foundry has been overwhelmed with orders for the manufacture of projectiles, and private contracts for 1,000,000 shells have been given out.

Price of Ice.

Price of ice in various cities: New York, 70 cents a 100; Cleveland, 55 cents a 100; Washington, 50 cents a 100; Pittsburg, 50 cents a 100; Cincinnati, 40 cents a 100; Philadelphia, 40 cents a 100; Chicago, 40 cents a 100; Savannah, 35 cents a 100; Atlanta, 35 cents a 100; Boston, 25 cents a 100.

To Stimulate Philadelphia Trade.

Philadelphia merchants propose to send a steamer carrying samples of the manufacturing products of the city to certain foreign ports in order to stimulate trade, after the manner of the railroad exhibition cars known as "California on Wheels," etc.

Marriage Disbars a Pupil.

Early in April Miss Sadie Brafford, a pupil in the high school of Newport, Ky., was married to Frank Moore. The school trustees have just heard of it and they have decided that Mrs. Moore shall not be allowed to graduate.

Immigration in Argentine.

Argentine received 58,000 immigrants last year, the largest number since the financial crash of 1890, in which year the immigrants were 78,000.

A piece of knife blade was taken from the head of Myron Jordan, at Joliet, Ill., the other day. He was stabbed in the head four years ago, and has suffered great pain and been out of his mind ever since.

It is reported that the petrified remains of a whale, eighty feet in length, have been found in the hills north of Lompoc, a dozen miles or so back from the sea, in Santa Barbara County, California.

A Mohawk Indian, calling himself Chief Whirlwind, is under arrest at Sedalia, Mo., on charges of cruelty to a child and burglary.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 17.

Lesson Text: "Parable of the Pounds," Luke xix., 11-27—Golden Text, Luke xvi., 10—Commentary.

11. The topic is still "The Kingdom," for it may be said to be the topic of the whole Bible. He has passed through Jericho, healing three blind men and saving Zaccheus and is now on His way to Jerusalem to die. They think, however, that the kingdom is now about to come, and they had some grounds for thinking so, for John the Baptist, and the twelve, and the seventy, and Jesus Himself had all preached that the kingdom was at hand. Why, then, should it not immediately appear? Why should He not, as son of David, do what the prophets and Gabriel had said He would do, sit on the throne of David and reign over the house of Jacob forever? (Isa. ix., 6, 7; Jer. iii., 17, 18; Luke i., 32, 33.)

12. He spoke of a nobleman going into a far country to receive a kingdom and to return. Well, the sons of Herod may have gone away to Rome to receive the kingdom, which then included Jerusalem, but what had that to do with Jesus Christ, the Son of David? He was then present. He had to the satisfaction of His followers proved Himself to be the Son of David. Was He speaking of His going away and returning? Yes, even so, for the Nation that He came to be King over was about to kill Him, and this would involve a postponement of the kingdom till His return in power and glory. Now was His time to suffer and die, and the heavens must receive Him until the times of restoration of all things spoken by the prophets (Acts iii., 19, 21).

13. "Occupy till I come." This is His message to His servants, whom He called, and to whom He gave each a pound. This parable differs somewhat from that of the talents in Math. xxv., for there the talents are bestowed according to the ability of each, but the ground covered is virtually the same. We know that every true servant of Christ, every true believer, has received the Holy Spirit, has received salvation, and this not for Himself alone, but that He may therewith bless others and glorify His Lord. The boundaries of this age in which we live, the time of the postponement of the kingdom, the time of the formation of His body, the church, are His going away and His return.

14. This describes the attitude of the Nation—that is, the rulers representing the Nation—toward Him. It became fully manifest when they cried to Pilate, "We have no king but Cæsar." It was foreshadowed in the hatred of Joseph's brethren, but as truly as they afterward saw Joseph on the throne and bowed down to him, so shall those who crucified Christ yet see Him exalted as King of the Jews, even King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The attitude of the Jews here spoken of as His citizens is also the attitude of the vast majority of those who have heard of Him. But, sadder still, it seems to be the attitude of many who profess to be saved by Him. They are willing to let Him be to them Jesus, their Saviour, but not willing to let Him be their Lord and Master.

15. He will return in due time, and He will first reckon with His servants as to their faithfulness in His absence. The judgment seat of Christ, mentioned only in Rom. xiv., 10, II Cor. v., 10, seems to be only for believers, those whose judgment for sin was forever settled in the sufferings of their substitute on Calvary. They will appear before Him to receive their rewards for service and their places in His kingdom. See I Cor. iii., 11-15; Rev. xxii., 12; Luke xiv., 14; II John viii. The first of these passages indicates the possibility of being saved and yet being unrewarded; the others incite to such service as shall be rewarded. That the saints shall share the kingdom with Him is seen in Dan. vii., 27; Ps. cxlix; John xvii., 22; I Cor. vi., 2.

16, 17. Here is a faithful servant, and his place in the kingdom will be to rule over the cities. Although he had not a large sphere, he had been a good servant. He had walked uprightly before God and had lived unto Him. He had been a faithful servant and had sought to please His master, and not people.

18, 19. Here is another good servant who is to rule over five cities, for the pound in his hands had gained five pounds. Perhaps he had not such opportunities as the first, but he had been faithful, and the Lord finds no fault with him, but rewards him according to his labors. Observe that neither of these servants takes any credit to himself. They do not say I gained ten pounds, or I gained five pounds, but they say to their Lord, "Thy pound hath gained ten pounds, or five pounds." Paul says, "I labored more abundantly than they all, yet not I, but the grace of God which was with me" (I Cor. xv., 10), and again, "It is God who worketh in you both to will and to do of His good pleasure" (Phil. ii., 13, and Heb. xiii., 21).

20, 21. Here is a wicked servant who does not know his Lord, for he calls Him an austere man, a hard and unjust master. He had made no use of the pound intrusted to him. He had not lived for his master and for his master's benefit, but for himself. He had never enjoyed his master's service, but rather felt it a bondage to belong to Him. How many there are who talk just so! If not in words, their lives talk that way! Are they saved? God only knows. The New Testament says that Lot was a righteous man, but the Old Testament story would never lead us to think so. We are not to judge before the time until the Lord come.

22, 23. He should have had his Lord's return ever before him, and the great fact of a time of reckoning, and that would have made him a better servant. There is no more quickening, sanctifying, inspiring truth than that of the Lord's return and its possibility at any time. There is no more deadening thing than to say: "My Lord delayeth His coming. He will not come in my day anyway."

24-26. Thus this unfaithful servant loses his pound. The pound, therefore, could not mean salvation, for God does not give salvation and then take it away (John x., 27, 28). A child of God by faith in Christ Jesus can never cease to be a child of God, but a child of God may be a selfish disobedient child as to his service and thus lose his rewards, but he himself saved, yet so as by fire (I Cor. iii., 15).

27. These were openly His enemies all through, and their doom is fixed. The Lord Jesus shall be revealed from heaven with His mighty angels in flaming fire, taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power (II Thess. i., 7-9). These shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal (Math. xxv., 46).—Lesson Helper.

Counterfeiting Butter.

The revenue returns show that the production of counterfeit butter is decreasing. The low price of the genuine article and the necessity in most States to sell the product for what it is, is beginning to tell.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CIRCULARS derogatory to Hon. P. M. Lytle have been circulated over this county during the past week and thousands will be distributed between now and the time for holding the primaries. There may be some people influenced by these anonymous documents but we are inclined to believe that voters will think before casting their ballots. We have no axe to grind in the matter and our opinions are our own. We do not believe that there are no other men in the county capable of filling the position of assemblyman, nor do we believe it advisable to elect a man to a clerical position where the duties are merely perfunctory more than two terms. But the position of assemblyman is not a clerical position; it is representative, and as such reflects the minds of the constituency. Huntingdon county has been represented by good clean men in the past who were representative in intelligence, in ability and in honor, and it is no disparagement to these to say that every candid citizen must admit that Mr. Lytle has brought Huntingdon county to the front in influence at the state capitol and has commanded the respect and attention of the city representatives who habitually sneer at the members from the country districts.

We do not say that Mr. Lytle has made no mistakes. His enemies charge him with but one in a legislative career covering eight years. We doubt if any other active member has escaped with so few. There is a difference of opinion in this county as to whether Mr. Lytle did make a mistake in his course in what is commonly known as the pipe line bill.

Mr. Lytle has been a staunch advocate of all patriotic legislation that has been before the House. He warmly supported the compulsory school law and the Garb bill and had the honor of presiding when one of these measures was passed.

Mr. Lytle has been a useful representative in being able to promptly furnish his constituents with information they desired concerning the progress of legislation or from any of the departments and this service he has cheerfully rendered. His knowledge of law has made him a useful member to the state at large and helpful to his colleagues. We, and a majority of the people of this county, have esteemed it an honor to be represented by such a man.

Now Mr. Lytle has never seen fit to favor the ITEM with his announcement nor has he ever, to the best of our recollection, contributed one cent to the publication of articles in these columns.

It is no more interest to us than to any other citizen whether or not he is elected but we do detest the practice, which has become too common in this county, of attempting to belittle a man who has been a faithful exponent of his constituents, by anonymous documents.

We might add that if the people of Huntingdon county desire the honor of furnishing the speaker of the House of Representatives at the next session they may have it by voting for Mr. Lytle.

Under the head of Political Pointers the *Farmer's Friend and Grange Advocate* of the 9th inst says:

"The Speaker of the next House will in all probability be Hon. P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon. And justly so, for he has been one of the most active and attentive members during the past four sessions. His voice has been heard upon all important legislation passed in the last eight years, and always on the right side of the question. Being a brilliant parliamentarian and one who studies closely all bills presented; pleasant in his manner and fair in his rulings, the position is one for which he is particularly adapted. The farming interests of the State have always received his hearty support, as was exemplified on the bill to prohibit the selling of oleomargarine in the State, and his particularly earnest support of the bill relieving counties from the rebuilding of bridges destroyed by flood, fires, or other casualty. Any legislation suggested by the State Grange was always championed by Mr. Lytle. His activity in preventing the school appropriation from being reduced at the last session is also one of the reasons why the county districts should endeaver to send men to the Legislature who will assist in placing him in the speaker's chair. His record is an enviable one, and the voters of his district fully appreciate his worth, as it is almost certain that he will not have any formidable opposition to his return to the coming session of the Legislature."

MOUNT UNION.

Mrs. R. Sechler has been on the sick list for some time past.

D. H. Foster, of Mapleton, was in town on busines last week.

Dr. B. E. Morrison, of Newton Hamilton, was a visitor in town on Friday last.

Warm weather is upon us. On Sunday last the thermometer registered 96 degrees.

F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, formerly of this place, was in town on business last week.

John C. Taylor and Dr. N. A. McDonald, both of Shade Gap, were visitors in town last week.

Harry Clark and wife rejoice over the advent of a young son, who came into their home on Thursday.

John Norton and wife are the proud parents of a young Mr. Norton, who arrived on Monday, the 6th inst.

Miss Charlotte Etnier, who is a trained nurse located in Philadelphia, arrived home last week on a visit to parents and others in town.

E. L. Fields, of Harrisburg, one of the most popular of middle division passenger brakemen, spent some time in town last week with parents and friends.

Chas. Stratford and family arrived in town last week and will proceed to occupy their residence on Pennsylvania avenue, vacated by them on April 1st when they removed to Tyrone.

Dr. Z. T. Jones, of Shade Gap, and Dr. Z. B. Taylor, of Orbisonia, well known candidates of this end, for legislative and senatorial honors, were visitors in town on political business on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Miller started on Sunday afternoon last for Cincinnati, O., where they will visit their daughter for some time. During Mr. Miller's absence, Bruce Shaver is acting agent at the Adams express office.

George Smawley removed last week from the Chas. Stratford property on Pennsylvania avenue to the house vacated by W. I. Stratford on Shirley street, who has moved on a farm in Hill Valley, recently purchased by his father.

THREE SPRINGS.

John A. Stevens, proprietor of the St. Opandstay Hotel, made a business trip to the county capital, Monday.

Dr. Valentine, veternary surgeon, of Altoona, is sojourning at the St. Opandstay Hotel. The doctor is treating some horses in this section.

Dr. S. C. Stever, purchased a fine black horse at Harrisburg last week. The doctor takes great pride in horses and always aims to have something beautiful to draw the reins on.

Dr. H. C. Chisolm, of Huntingdon, candidate for state senator, was in town Thursday and Friday looking up his interests. The doctor is a very pleasant gentleman, and makes a good impression on the people. We hope the doctor may succeed in this, his first candidacy.

We are glad to note that in the near future, we will have the advantage of telephone connection between here and McConnelsburg, Fulton Co. A company has been formed by the capitalist of Fulton and Huntingdon counties. Several of our townsmen and some of Clay township's money men have subscribed stock. Men are at work on the line, and expect in the near future to have it completed. The route will be by the way of Ft. Littleton, Hustontown, Clear Ridge, Dublin Mills, and terminate at Three Springs.

—For every quarter in a man's pocket there are a dozen uses; and to use each one in such a way as to derive the greatest benefit is a question every one must solve for himself. We believe, however, that no better use could be made of one of these quarters than to exchange it for a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, a medicine that every family should be provided with. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

MERCANTILE APPRAISER'S LIST.

The Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, &c., in Huntingdon Co. will take Notice that they are Appraised and Classified by the Undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile Tax for the Year 1896, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	Amt.
ALEXANDRIA BORO.		
Hatfield & Co	14	$ 7 00
Kean & Spyker	13	10 00
P. H. Piper	14	7 00
E. P. Walker	14	7 00
BARREE TWP.		
Peters S. B.	14	7 00
Crownover *R.* A.	14	7 00
McMahon F. R.	14	7 00
Gearhart Levi	14	7 00
BRADY TWP.		
Foust & Stonebraker	12	12 50
O'Connor B. & Son	13	10 00
BROAD TOP CITY BORO.		
Eavens G. W.	13	10 00
Horton & Houck	14	7 00
CARBON TWP.		
Cyphess John	14	7 00
Reed E. P.	14	7 00
Royer L. & Son	12	12 50
COALMONT BORO.		
Hickes A. H.	14	7 00
Hess Jacob	14	7 00
CASSVILLE BORO.		
Houck J. L.	14	7 00
Heaton J. O.	14	7 00
DUDLEY BORO.		
Sweet W. H.	11	15 00
DUBLIN TWP.		
Harper & Peterson	14	7 00
Royer & Taylor	13	10 00
HUNTINGDON 1ST WARD.		
Denny & McMurtrie	13	10 00
Simpson John G.	12	12 50
Snyder John W.	14	7 00
Soles J. M.	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON 2D WARD.		
Africa Bros.	12	12 50
Black & Co.	14	7 00
Bloom R.	14	7 00
Black T. Wilday	14	7 00
Swope J. C.	14	7 00
Blair The J. C. & Co.	14	7 00
Brown Philip & Son	14	7 00
Crownover H.	14	7 00
Corbin M. F.	14	7 00
Carmon J. R.	10	20 00
Crites W. K.	14	7 00
Chaney S. B. & Co.	12	12 50
Drake D. S.	14	7 00
Dick J. K.	14	7 00
Grimison & Co.	13	10 00
Hazlett Bros.	11	15 00
Isenberg J. G. & Son	11	15 00
Isenberg B. F. Milling Co.	14	7 00
Jacobs R. W.	14	7 00
Lightner W. E.	14	7 00
Leister H. L.	14	7 00
Steel H. E.	14	7 00
Johnston W. L.	14	7 00
Miller R. G.	14	7 00
Mayer Hugo.	14	7 00
Miller G. A.	14	7 00
Port J. B.	14	7 00
Rohm A. D.	14	7 00
Read John & Sons	14	7 00
Read William	7	40 00
Stewart W. V.	14	7 00
Starr John M.	14	7 00
Sanderson G. W.	14	7 00
Smith S. S.	14	7 00
Stewart O. L.	14	7 00
Stewart Bros.	14	7 00
Summers M. L.	14	7 00
Union News Co.	14	7 00
Westbrook & Son	14	7 00
Zerby L. W.	14	7 00
Stern F. S.	14	7 00
McElwain & Rhoades	14	7 00
Snyder F. L. & Co.	14	7 00
Fink B. F.	14	7 00
Leister John & Son	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON 3D WARD		
Altz & Ross	14	7 00
Bayer & Beaver	7	40 00
Flenner J. R.	13	10 00
Hawn Samuel	14	7 00
Gernert M. J.	14	7 00
Kuhn Adam agt.	14	7 00
Lynn D. S. & Co.	14	7 00
Grove David	14	7 00
McCarthy C. R. & W. B.	11	15 00
Myers S. B.	14	7 00
Opera House Drug Store	14	7 00
Quinter David	14	7 00
Walls E. M.	14	7 00
Fouse Mrs. Jane	14	7 00
Barrick & Mullin	14	7 00
Decker Jesse	14	7 00
HUNTINGDON 4TH WARD.		
Beaty & Myers	14	7 00
Hall Harry	14	7 00
Nophsker J. S.	14	7 00
Walton T. B	14	7 00
Wright J. O.	14	7 00
McIlroy J. L,	14	7 00
HOPEWELL TW.		
Dorman John	14	7 00
FRANKLIN TWP.		
Gill C. W.	14	7 00
Laird H. S. & Son	14	7 00
JACKSON TW		
Jacobs J. M.	14	7 00
Logan & Co., No. 2	11	15 00
LINCOLN TWP.		
Hess John H.	14	7 00
MARKLESBURG BORO.		
Morris Donelson	14	7 00
The Brumbaugh Co. Lim	14	7 00
MAPLETON BORO.		
Gillam J. G.	13	10 00
Gillam A. B.	13	10 00
O'Connor B. & Son	13	10 00
Kauffman J. L.	14	7 00
M'ALEVY'S FORT.		
Lee J. H.	14	7 00
Little L. A.	13	10 00
Cummins W. M.	14	7 00
MILLER TWP.		
Blair James	14	7 00
MORRIS TWP.		
Graffius E W.	14	7 00
Law John H.	14	7 00
Thompson S. C.	13	10 00
Waite T. C.	13	10 00
MT. UNION BORO.		
Adams T. H.	12	12 50
Appleby T. A.	13	10 00
Etnier & Longacre	13	10 00
Ewing A. G. & Son	11	15 00
Maxwell H. W.	13	10 00
Davis Brothers	14	7 00
Rhodes E. M.	14	7 00
Rummnell David	14	7 00
Smelker H. S.	13	10 00
Welch A. S.	11	15 00
Wharton B. C.	14	7 00
ORBISONIA BORO.		
Brodbeck J	13	10 00
Cummins F. F.	14	7 00
Enyeart G. M.	14	7 00
Houck & Chilcote	14	7 00
Reed C. H.	14	7 00
Bush C. B.	14	7 00
Heck E. O.	14	7 00
Starr John M.	13	10 00
Gilliland James G.	14	7 00
ONEIDA TWP.		
Foster Brothers	14	7 00
PENN TWP.		
Auman Jacob	14	7 00
Grove G. C.	14	7 00
Hess Frank	14	7 00
Keith Jeremiah	14	7 00
Davis H. H.	14	7 00
PETERSBURG BORO.		
Cresswell Jos. F.	13	10 00
Hamer G. W.	14	7 00
Jemison G. A.	13	10 00
Petersburg Co-operative store	11	15 00
Stryker S. L.	12	12 50
Swope E. M.	14	7 00
ROCKHILL BORO.		
Chilcoate B. F. & Co	14	7 00
SHIRLEYSBURG BORO.		
Brewster W. H.	14	7 00
Cornelius G. W.	14	7 00
Miller G. W.	14	7 00
SALTILLO BORO		
Crum C. B.	13	10 00
Heeter G. A.	14	7 00
McClain D. E.	14	7 00
Shope & Fulton	13	10 00
Weaver H. F.	14	7 00
SHADE GAP BORO.		
Montgomery S. C.	13	10 00
Swan W. C.	14	7 00
SPRINGFIELD TWP.		
Brewster J. C.	14	7 00
Lock D.	14	7 00
Lock Harrison	14	7 00
SMITHFIELD TWP.		
Barrick G. W.	14	7 00
THREE SPRINGS BORO.		
Cutshall Allen	13	10 00
Noble L. G.	14	7 00
Stevens B. F.	14	7 00
Weight H. C.	14	7 00
TELL TWP.		
Blair J. M. No. 1	13	10 00
Blair J. M. No. 2	14	7 00
Castor J. A.	14	7 00
Kling W. B.	14	7 00
WALKER TWP.		
Lloyd J. M.	14	7 00
Laughin J. W.	14	7 00
WARRIORSMARK TWP.		
Lever G. B.	14	7 00
Mattern J. H.	13	10 00
WEST TWP.		
Dittsworth *R.* & Son	14	7 00
Eberly John	14	7 00
Thompson Harry J	14	7 00
POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES		
HUNTINGDON BORO.		
Johnston H. V. Pool & Billiard 3 tables		50 00
Corbin Harry G. Pool & Billiard 3 tables		50 00
ORBISONIA BORO.		
McClain J. W. Pool & Billiard 1 table		30 00
EATING HOUSES.		
HUNTINGDON BORO.		
Fisher G. W.	8	5 00
Fisher W. H.	8	5 00
Greenberg I.	8	5 00
McCahan R. T.	8	5 00

ZACK. KEATLEY,
Appraiser.

Huntingdon, Pa.,
Apr. 13, 1896.

CHAS. W. HINEY. W. W. WITHINGTON.

Hiney & Withington,

GENERAL INSURANCE

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance placed with reliable companies. The fire insurance companies represented by us are not connected with the existing combination of fire insurance companies for increasing the rates of insurance on all kinds of property, and we can therefore place fire insurance at lower figures, an item to be considered by the insured. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. Office adjoining Nevell's having Parlors, near the Railroad Depot.

WM. REED & SON.

Ladies' Shirt Waists.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

Seventy Dozen Ladies' Shirt Wsists

BEAUTIFUL STYLES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM

Fifteen Cents Each Up to $1.50

Don't Miss Seeing Them. Also

8 DOZEN BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS

AT 25 CENTS EACH,

The Best You Ever Saw At That Price.

WM. REED & SON,

Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 13, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—H. D. Taylor, of Tod township, paid us a pleasant call on Monday.

—S. B. Myers, of Huntingdon, has a change of add in this issue. Read it.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Mrs. H. S. Stubbs recently returned home from a protracted visit to friends at Huntingdon.

—W. H. Mounts, B. F. Baker and L. W. Yocum are doing duty as jurymen at court this week.

—Mrs. John Steele and son, of Huntingdon, spent a few hours among friends in Mapleton last Sunday.

—T. L. Banks and wife, of Ryde, spent a few days of the past week among friends in Mapleton.

—John Slates on Monday departed for Duncansville where he has secured employment in a rolling mill.

—Miss Alda Parker, on Sunday, departed for Juniata where she will remain with friends for a few weeks.

—Miss Minerva Wilson had a couple of fingers severely bruised a few days ago by a sash falling upon them.

—B. T. Bence, esq., and John Stevens, of Three Springs, were among the welcome callers at the ITEM office on Monday.

—J. Howard Shimer, of the ITEM force, is visiting among friends in and about Pittsburg and we hope is having a good time.

—John Kauffman seems very much elated over the arrival of a young daughter at his house last Sunday. Congratulations.

—Mrs. J. B. Dell has opened her ice cream parlors and will have choice cream for sale every Saturday evening for the present.

—J. G. Gillam and wife and H. H. Swope and wife took advantage of the excursion to Washington last Thursday to visit the capitol and Baltimore. They had a delightful trip.

—J. G. Gillam is having a new brick walk laid in front of his tenant houses on Gayton street. A. B. Gillam also is having a brick walk laid in front of his residence on Main street.

—John Dougherty, of Altoona, was a visitor to Mapleton last Thursday night. Mr. Dougherty has entirely recovered from the effects of his recent experience in the wreck at Allegrippus.

—George Zane, of Conemaugh, was the guest of J. C. Griffin's family last week, having stopped off on his way home from Chester whither he had been attending the funeral of a relative.

—Rev. Henry Trevorton will preach a sermon to the members of Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A., next Sunday morning. Everybody is cordially invited to hear the discourse.

—Misses Josephine and Lydia Parks, of Tyrone, spent a few days of the past week with L. M. Speer's family. They were on their way home from a visit to friends in the eastern part of the state.

—Dr. W. J. Campbell yesterday went to Philadelphia to attend the commencement exercises of the Medico-Chirurgical college which are being held to-day. His brother, Frank, is a member of the graduating class.

—John Hart, of Erie, and Miss Edith M. Moreland, of Huntingdon, were recently married in Blair county. While on their wedding tour they spent a couple days of last week with Mrs. Hart's sister, Mrs. T. B. Kelley, in Mapleton.

—W. M. Phillips, of Alexandria, spent Thursday night in Mapleton, the guest of Mr. and Mrs Samuel Hatfield. Notwithstanding his advanced age he is enjoying excellent health and is many years younger in appearance than when burdened with the details of business.

—Miss Hannah Clemens, who has been afflicted with cancer in her left hand, had the first two fingers amputated last Thursday. The operation was performed by Dr. B. E. Himes and Dr. J. G. Spangler. Her many friends hope the operation will give her permanent relief.

—The announcement of C. C. Brewster for register and recorder appears in the ITEM. Mr. Brewster has been deputy in the office for the past few years and has proven himself a capable and gentlemanly official. There are no finer young men in the county than Charlie.

—David B. Miller, wagonmaker, performed a great variety of antics last Saturday, was unable to do work in his usual style and even attempted to sing—something he had never attempted before. All because of the arrival of a grandson at the home of Joseph M. Baker. Congratulations.

—Mardo, youngest son of Arthur Bauman, of Pittsburg, formerly of Mapleton, was drowned in the Monongahela river while bathing Monday afternoon. The body was recovered Monday evening and will be interred to-day. Many friends of the family in this place extend sympathy to the bereaved.

—This year the potato celebrates the 300th anniversary of its introduction into England. In 1596 Sir Walter Raleigh first brought potatoes from America to England, and for some time they were the luxury of the rich alone, costing two shillings per pound.—London *Standard*.

—Among the candidates who have circulated in this community during the past week were I. N. Taylor and A. S. Welch, Mount Union, Dr. Z. T. Jones, Shade Gap, H. B. Dunn, Esq., Huntingdon, W. R. Liveringhouse, Lincoln, B. F. Godard, Huntingdon, all of whom are worthy men.

—Walter C. Stever, of Fairfield, Iowa, is visiting among friends and relatives in this county. Mr. Stever has been a resident of the Hawkeye state for seventeen years and finds many changes about the place of his nativity. He expects to remain a couple months in Pennsylvania.

—A reunion of the Fifty-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, will be held in Huntingdon on June 4 and 5. It is expected that at the campfire, on the evening of the 4th, Col. John R. Brooke, who was commander of the regiment and who is now department commander of the regular army in Dakota, will be present.

—On Thursday April 30th Frank Brown, of Mount Union, and Miss Mollie McConahy of this place were united in marriage at Huntingdon by Rev. C. T. Dunning. Miss McConahy is a fine young lady and her husband has the reputation of an industrious young man. We extend congratulations and wish them a long, prosperous and happy life.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—It is now only a few days until King, the orator, appears in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Huntingdon, and for the last time we want to call our readers' attention to the excellence of this gentleman's entertainment and recommend him to all persons desirous of an evening's pleasure and instruction. The entertainment will commence at 8 P. M., May 18, so that persons from Mt. Union and Mapleton can catch Phila. Ex. without missing much of the lecture.

—Charles Kreamer, of Lock Haven, has consummated a big lumber deal by which he has secured a large tract of land in Cambria county. It is estimated there are 86, 000,000 feet of pine, hemlock and hard wood on the tract. The Pennsylvania railroad company have decided to build a branch road from Clinton, a distance of six miles, to the place where Mr. Kreamer will erect his steam saw mill in the woods. There will be eight or ten year's sawing on the tract.

—A neat swindle is being worked in several towns in this part of the state, and ITEM readers are hereby cautioned. A woman book agent appears and goes from house to house leaving books for examination. Next day a man calls to see if the books are wanted. A few days later the woman agent appears again, and on being told that the man has taken away the book weeps copiously, says the villain has been collecting her books all over town, pleads poverty and accepts the proffered compensation.

—Agness Duffy, the 1-year-old daughter of Dennis Duffy, of Hazleton, was scalded to death in a peculiar manner. A defect in the floor permitted the leg of the stove to enter and tilt. Duffy undertook to adjust it, and in doing so he neglected to remove a kettle of boiling water, which toppled over and fell on the child, scalding it to death. The child died an hour later in terriable agony.—*Altoona Tribune.*

—Mr. D. P. Davis, a prominent liveryman and merchant of Goshen, Va., has this to say on the subject of rheumatism: "I take pleasure in recommending Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism, as I know from personal experience that it will do all that is claimed for it. A year ago this spring my brother was laid up in bed with inflammatory rheumatism and suffered intensely. The first application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm eased the pain and the use of one bottle completely cured him. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Owing to advancing years, Rev. Henry M. Harman, D. D., L L. D., has resigned from the faculty of Dickinson College. His resignation will take effect on June 1, the end of the present academic year. Dr. Harman is the oldest professor at Dickinson College. He is a traveler and author as well as educator, and his reputation as a scholar is national. This venerable professor was born near Baltimore, Md., and he will make his future home in that city. For twenty-six years he has been professor of Greek, Hebrew and the English Bible at Dickinson College.

—The maple sugar season has closed in Somerset county, and as usual, says a Salisburg correspondent to the Somerset *Standard*, Elijah Livengood, of Elk Lick township, has made more sugar than any other man in that county, and possibly more than any other producer of the state. His yield was about 16,000 pounds. J. H. Morrison, of Jefferson township, thinks the sugar season just closed was an exceptionally good one. From his camp of 1,400 keelers he gathered 727 barrels of water, and from this he made about 400 gallons of syrup and three barrels of sugar.

—There will be an annual reunion and basket picnic held under the auspices of the association of Co. C, 53d Pa. Vols., on Thursday, June 4, 1896, in Orbison's grove near Huntingdon, Pa. Soldiers and citizens alike are respectfully invited to participate. Bring plenty of lunch along. Will assemble in the diamond at 8 A. M., preparatory to marching to the grove. Lunch baskets will be conveyed to the grounds. Refreshments, music and amusements will be on the grounds. A campfire will be held in the evening, programme of which will be announced on the grounds in the afternoon.

—The ladies aid society of the M. E. church will hold a festival and mum social next Saturday evening. Now the conditions are such that any person or persons may enter the room and purchase ice cream and cake at the usual prices and eat it in silence. Any person found guilty of talking will be fined five cents after payment of which, he or she is entitled to the privilege of talking as much as the offender desires, the procedes being for the replenishment of the treasury. We know of some persons who will pay their fines upon entering the room as it would be folly for them to attempt to keep silent.

Tried to Commit Suicide.

A Huntingdon dispatch to the Altoona *Tribune*, dated May 10th, says:

"Last evening Oliver C. Moore, a married man with a big family, got drunk. He was comfortably full; in fact too full to speak and almost too full to navigate. He has a little auburn-haired son about 15 years of age, who took care of him while on the street, and also saw to the father's safety in getting home. The boy was especially anxious for a dime, and perhaps this fact led him to take such noticeable interest in the nimble parent. All along the route to the family domicile he could be heard begging for the coveted ten cents. He didn't get it, however, but the father got home.

What transpired there a few minutes after his arrival is not known, but the reports of three pistol shots indicated that something was wrong, and it was soon reported that the befuddled Moore had been attempting to shoot himself, presumably for the purpose of ending his life. None of the shots took effect, however, and Miss Mollie Hatfield, a big girl who has more brawn than timidity, wrenched the revolver from the suicide's erring hand.

Chief of Police DeForrest was summoned and he soon had the despondent Moore in the city prison, where he had an opportunity to lament over his folly all night. Moore was given a hearing before Mayor Shock this morning and an additional forty-eight hour sentence was tacked to his time in prison. The unusual occurrence caused no end of excitement at Ninth and Moore streets, a usually quiet part of town.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by M. W. Isenberg, clerk of the Orphans' court during the past week:

Geo. M. Detwiler, Rockhill, Sarah Madden, Springfield township.

Brown C. Henry and Minnie A. Strunk, Jackson township.

Thomas Henry, Somerset, Pa., and Lily J. Kreps, Barree Forge.

Rev. J. M. S. Isenberg and Mary E. Heffner, McConnellstown.

Silas McFarland and Atlie Eyer, near Tyrone, Pa.

The following arrived too late for last weeks issue:

Rev. E. B. Roberts, Mt. Carmel, Pa., and Jennie Belle Nead, Lockes Valley, Pa.

Charles Leabhart and Sarah Jones, Robertsdale.

Frank H. Brown, Mount Union, and Mary E. McConahy, Mapleton.

Thomas H. Jackson and Josephine Snyder, Huntingdon.

William Burke, Broad Top City, and Katie McClain, Robertsdale.

How to Treat a Wife.

(From Pacific Health Journal.)

First, get a wife; second, be patient. You may have great trials and perplexities in your business, but do not therefore, carry to your home a cloudy or contracted brow. Your wife may have trials, which, though of less magnitude, may be hard for her to bear. A kind word, a tender look, will do wonders in chasing from her brow all clouds of gloom.—To this we would add always keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in the house. It is the best and is sure to be needed sooner or later. Your wife will then know that you really care for her and wish to protect her health. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Sale Register.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at the farm house of Levi Pheasant, in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Saturday, May 23, 1896, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following personal property, to wit: 6 head of young cattle, three of which are three years old; 1 good milch cow, will be fresh soon; 12 head of sheep; wind mill, corn planter, hay rake hill-side plow, furrow plow, hay fork, rope and tackle, harrow, pair wagon ladders, 1 Excelsior self-binder, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 spring wagon, 2 metal-soled sleds, single and double trees, log chain, brake chains, 3 sets good harness, collars, bridles, lines, 1 Deering mower, grain cradle, mowing scythe, forks rakes, shovels, lot of old iron, lot of joint shingles, lot of potatoes, 1 barrel cider vinegar, wheelbarrow, copper kettle, coal stove, table, bureau, organ, large rocker, 2 beds and bedding, wash tubs, and other articles not herein enumerated. *Terms:*—All bills under $3, cash; a credit of one year will be given on all bills above $3, by giving note with approved security.

E. M. WRIGHT.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Son's. Regular size 50c and $1.00

WANTED.—Lady agents at once. Good wages can be made. Address, or call on EMMA MIERLEY, Page, Huntingdon County, Pa. 4-22-96-tf.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn.a.

Look!

How can you make your money do the most service?

Why, by taking advantage of the prices we offer on reliable goods.

Fine Maple Syrup. 34 cents per gallon.
Diamond Drips Syrup, 24 cts. per gallon.
White Fish. 50 cts. per pail.
Hood's Sarsaparilla, 75 cts. per bottle.
Choice Pea Beans, 5 cts. per quart.
Toddy tobacco, 8 cts. per plug.
Cal. seedless Raisins, 10c lb., 3 lbs., 25c.
Cal. Jumbo Evap. Peaches 10c lb., 3 lbs. 25c.
Oyster Crackers, 5c lb., 6 lbs. 25c.
4 cans tomatoes, 25c.
4 cans Wm. Penn corn, 25c.
3 cans fine pie peaches, 25c.
11 lbs. fine hominy flake, 25c.

We have just received from the Lakes, a fresh stock of White Fish, Ciscoes and Lake Herring (no finer stock was ever brought to this market). Every package guaranteed as to weight and quality.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

We are Still

Doing Business

at the old stand. Our stock is composed of a full line of

General

Merchandise,

and is as complete as can be found in this part of the county. We can furnish you almost anything you may want at

Prices as low as the Lowest,

consistent with good goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Where Splints Are Made.

Down below the Santa Fe roundhouse, near the railroad tracks, is a factory unlike any other in the United States, or, for that matter, anywhere else. It makes splints for the use of surgeons in bandaging broken limbs, from a peculiar fibrous material that possesses especial adaptability for the purpose. This material is the wood of the yucca palm, which grows plentifully on the Mojave desert. The trees are cut down and trimmed into logs about ten or twelve feet long, and from ten inches upward in diameter, and shipped to the factory, where they are stripped of bark and carefully inspected. The logs are sawed up into suitable lengths, a length put into a lathe and a long knife is pressed against it, taking off a shaving about one-eighth of an inch thick, more or less, according to the use to be made of it. This long shaving or board is then cut into smaller pieces and put away in racks to dry, for the trees are cut up when green, it being impossible to soften them after they are dried.—Los Angeles (Cal.) Journal.

How to Keep House.

With all the luxuries and pleasures of this life, its big enjoyments and its smaller comforts, there is an effect or antithesis which we have to contend with in the form of aches and pains. In some way and by some means every one has a touch of them in some form at some time. Trifling as some of them may be, the risk is that they will grow to something greater and rack the system with constant torture. There is nothing, therefore, of this kind that we have a right to trifle with. Taken in time, the worst forms of aches and pains are easily subdued and permanently cured by the free use of St. Jacobs Oil. No well regulated household ought to be without a bottle of this great remedy for pain. One good reason for this is that some kinds of sudden pain are acute enough to be fatal, where the application of the great cure might save life. You want it also in the house at all times for hurts, cuts and wounds, and the house that always has it keeps up a sort of insurance against pain.

Washington is promised $1 gas in five years.

Floating-Borax is now the only pure floating soap made. Be sure Dobbins' Soap Mf'g Co., Phila., is on every wrapper and cake. Ask your grocer for it. Red wrappers. No chapped hands with Dobbins' Floating-Borax.

A co-operative colony, at Tennessee City, Tenn., will build a $100,000 college.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. CADY, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

HER HAPPY DAY.

A CHARMING STORY OF MEDICINE AND MARRIAGE.

Two Open Letters From a Chicago Girl —How Happiness Came to Her.

Among the tens of thousands of women who apply to Mrs. Pinkham for advice and are cured, are many who wish the facts in their cases made public, but do not give permission to publish their names for reasons as obvious as the following, and no name is ever published without the writer's authority; this is a bond of faith which Mrs. Pinkham has never broken.

Chicago, Jan. 5th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—A friend of mine, Mrs. ——, wants me to write you, because she says: "you did her so much good." I am desperate. Am nineteen years of age, tall, and weighed 138 pounds a year ago. I am now a mere skeleton. From your little book I think my trouble is profuse menstruation. My symptoms are * * * * etc.

Our doctor (my uncle) tells father that I am in consumption, and wants to take me to Florida. Please help me! Tell me what to do, and tell me quickly. I am engaged to be married in September. Shall I live to see the day? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Chicago, June 16th, '95.

My dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

This is a happy day. I am well and gaining weight daily, but shall continue the treatment and Vegetable Compound during the summer, as you suggest. Uncle knows nothing about what you have done for me, because it would make things very unpleasant in the family. I would like to give you a testimonial to publish, but father would not allow it. * * * * I shall be married in September, and as we go to Boston, will call upon you. How can I prove my gratitude? * * * * LUCY E. W.

Just such cases as the above leak out in women's circles, and that is why the confidence of the women of America is bestowed upon Mrs. Pinkham.

Why are not physicians more candid with women when suffering from such ailments?

Women want the truth, and if they cannot get it from their doctor, will seek it elsewhere.

Real Cocoa

The test of 115 years proves the purity of Walter Baker & Co.'s Cocoa and Chocolate.

WALTER BAKER & CO., Limited, Dorchester, Mass.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION,

—AND—

All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cts. per box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., lock box 365 New York, for book of Advice.

N Y N U—20

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

RIPANS TABULES

Mrs. Annie T. Risley, of No. 1429 South 50th St., Philadelphia, is the wife of a prominent real estate agent and moves in high social circles. She is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. Under date of September 11th, 1895, Mrs. Risley writes: "I write to thank you for the beneficial results from the use of Ripans Tabules. I saw them advertised, and though I rarely put much confidence in patent medicines, I decided to try them. Since I began taking them my dyspepsia has diminished and I can feel that it is leaving me. My complexion has improved, and I feel like a new woman—not the 'new woman' of the present fad, but a rejuvenated and physically regenerated being. (Signed), MRS. A. T. RISLEY."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

There's MONEY IN IT!

No business pays as well on amount invested as DRILLING WELLS with our modern machinery. IT SUCCEEDS! THAT'S the Reason! LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

KLIPS BINDS PAPERS, MAGAZINES, Etc. Contents instantly removable. SAMPLE BOX, 2 of each of the 7 sizes, and a pair of keys, mailed free with price list, for 75c. COVERS TO ORDER. H. H. BALLARD, 334, Pittsfield, Mass.

"Forbid a Fool a Thing and that he will do."

Don't Use

SAPOLIO

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

Delegates Elected to Select Presidential Nominees.

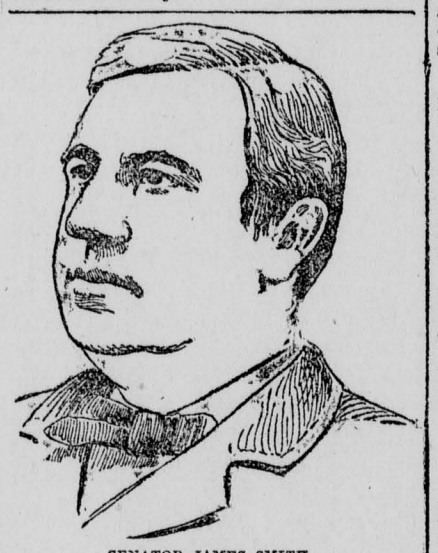
MONEY QUESTION TO THE FORE.

The Democrats of New Jersey in Session at Trenton Applaud Ex-Governor Russell and Vote for Sound Money---Major McKinley Wins the Indiana Delegation ---Action of the Michigan Republicans

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—The New Jersey Democratic Convention, held in this city, shouted itself hoarse over the name of William E. Russell, of Massachusetts, as a Presidential candidate. It declared emphatically for sound money and announced its opposition to any further interference with the tariff.

Two delegates from each of the eight Congressional districts in the State and four delegates-at-large were elected to attend the Chicago Convention. The latter are United States Senator James Smith, of Essex County; ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, of Monmouth; Judge A. R. Tallman, of Gloucester, and Allen L. McDermott, of Hudson.

Assemblyman John W. Queen, of Hudson County, was the Permanent Chairman. Chairman Queen eulogized the New Jersey Democracy in his address, and declared that the recent elections had turned the political tide in New Jersey.



SENATOR JAMES SMITH.

(First-named Delegate-at-Large chosen by the New Jersey Democrats.)

Then he unintentionally brought out the Presidential leanings of the delegates by saying that either Cleveland, Pattison, Campbell, Whitney or Russell could win on a sound-money platform.

The first four names were each heartily cheered, but when Russell's name was spoken the delegates jumped from their seats, waved hats and canes and cheered for several minutes.

The platform says:

"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the present gold standard. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver at any ratio and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government.

"We are opposed to any effort to alter materially the present just and conservative tariff.

"We commend the wise and conservative administration of our President, Grover Cleveland. His services on behalf of sound finance and a stable currency entitle him to the gratitude of the people.

"We also indorse his courageous and patriotic stand in resisting the attempted encroachment of Great Britain upon the territory of a free American State, and pledge our allegiance to the fundamental doctrine originated by Thomas Jefferson, and reaffirmed by James Monroe, that the United States will permit no further acquisition of territory on this hemisphere by any foreign monarchial Government."

The majority of the twenty delegates elected are for Cleveland, if Cleveland wants the nomination. Next to Cleveland, Russell and Whitney are the favorites.

M'KINLEY GETS INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention Instructs for Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—The platform adopted by the Republican State Convention is sound money, protection and Major McKinley, of Ohio.

It was 10.15 when the State Chairman, J. K. Gowdy, called the convention to order. The invocation by Rev. D. R. Lucas, of Indianapolis, silenced the noisy delegates. The

RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

(Permanent Chairman Indiana Republican State Convention.)

report of the Committee on Rules and Permanent Organization was read.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson was reported for Permanent Chairman with a rousing cheer, and General Stormont was named for Secretary. The report was unanimously adopted.

When the white-haired "Uncle Dick" Thompson assumed the gavel he was greeted with a rousing reception. Despite his eighty-eight years, the ex-Secretary delivered a stirring speech.

The contest for the Gubernatorial nomination was the most spirited one that has occurred in this State for many years, there being twelve candidates announced. On the first ballot no candidate received more than 150 votes, and on the second the highest candidate had less than 200. The balloting continued with but few changes till the sixth, when James A. Mount, of Montgomery County, began to develop strength and led in the race. On the seventh ballot he was nominated by 763 votes, 708 being necessary to a choice.

The State ticket was completed: Lieutenant Governor, W. S. Haggard; Auditor, A. C. Bailey; Treasurer, F. J. Scholz; Attorney-General, W. A. Ketchum; Supreme Court Reporter, Charles F. Remy; Superintendent of Instruction, D. E. Geeting; Statistician, S. J. Thompson.

This was the money plank of the platform: "We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened Nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

The delegates to the St. Louis Convention were instructed to vote for McKinley. The delegates-at-large elected are R. W. Thompson, of Vigo County; C. W. Fairbanks, of Marion; F. M. Milliken, of Henry; General Lew Wallace, of Montgomery.

MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

They Meet at Detroit and Instruct for McKinley.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—An animated fight over the money question was the most striking feature of the Michigan Republican Convention.

It resulted in squelching both the gold plank offered by the majority and the silver plank submitted by the minority of the Resolutions Committee, and the substitution therefor of the money plank of the Minneapolis platform of 1892. McKinley was indorsed. Chauncey M. Depew was the chief speaker at the morning session of the convention.

General R. A. Alger, T. J. O'Brien, John Duncan and Mark S. Brewer were elected delegates-at-large. The following resolution was then read, amid cheers:

"We favor the nomination of William McKinley for President of the United States, and we hereby instruct our delegates to use all honorable means to secure his nomination so long as his name shall be before the National Convention."

The minority presented another resolution declaring for silver. A long debate followed, with the result that both resolutions were rejected, and the Minneapolis platform money plank of 1892 was substituted and adopted. Dexter M. Ferry was then elected Chairman of the State Central Committee, and the convention adjourned.

Vermont Prohibition Convention.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 9.—The Prohibitionists met in State Convention to nominate a State ticket and delegates to the National Convention. These nominations were made: For Governor—Rodney C. Whittemore, of St. Albans; Lieutenant-Governor—C. W. Wyman, of Brattleboro; Secretary of State—the Rev. A. M. Woodbury, of East Hardwick; Treasurer—Milo Davidson; of Newfane; Auditor — F. W. Wheeler, of Richford; Presidential Electors at Large — H. C. Barnes, of Swanton, and Dr. C. B. Wilson, of Bradford; Congressional—Professor H. M. Seeleye, of Middlebury; Dr. L. W. Harrison, of Barre; Delegates to National Convention—H. C. Barnes, of Swanton; C. W. Wyman, of Brattleboro; Rodney Whittemore, of St. Albans; the Rev. George D. Storey, of Milton; F. H. Shepard, of Fairhaven; C. M. Winchester, of Williamsville; G. W. Morrow, of Randolph; B. A. Beatty, of Sheldon; D. A. Kneeland, of Waitsfield.

The Tennessee Democrats.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The Democratic Convention of Tennessee to nominate circuit judges was in session but seven minutes on the first day of the session. The incumbent judges, S. F. Watson, of Sumner; M. M. Neill, of Gibson, and R. M. Barton, of Hamilton, were renominated. On the second day Senators Harris and Bate, E. W. Carmack and T. T. M. Connell were chosen delegates from the State-at-large to Chicago. The platform declares most emphatically for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1. Robert L. Taylor, who has served two terms as Governor, was again nominated for that office.

THREE BOYS; THREE GIRLS.

Mrs. Heinsnit Presents Six Children to Her Astonished Husband.

Fries Heinsnit, a farmer of Fowler, Ind., had a family consisting of a wife and three children up to a few days ago. Now he has nine children.

About midnight he was sent after the doctor in a hurry, and, as he went, he reflected upon the fact that, less than two years ago, his wife presented him with two bouncing girls and a boy.

The doctor drove hastily to the Heinsnit home, and when there took charge of six brand new babies—three boys and three girls—all bright and well developed and able to cry lustily. The mother is doing well.

She was born in Germany twenty-seven years ago, was the youngest of a family of fourteen and is the only surviving member. She came here when eight years old, with an aunt, who died three years ago at the age of 103 years. Mr. and Mrs. Heinsnit were married in Pennsylvania in 1890.

METHODISTS SEAT WOMEN.

They Will Fight It Out in the Annual Conferences.

In the Methodist General Conference at Cleveland, Ohio, Dr. A. J. Kynett presented a report which provided for a compromise of the woman question. It was adopted, and the women were seated with the understanding that this action did not establish a precedent. Much cheering greeted the almost unanimous acceptance of the report.

It was also decided to re-submit to the annual conferences during the next four years the same constitution amendment, or one similar to that which lately barely failed of adoption by the three-quarters vote. The report further provided that the action of this General Conference should be without any prejudice to the rights of any women delegates to any future General Conference under the constitution as such General Conference may construe or interpret it.

Dr. J. B. Graw, who refused to sign the report, said that the Conference had not received the authority from the annual conferences to admit women, and that he could not consent to their admission under any circumstances without stultifying his conscience.

Destroyed by an Earthquake.

Puerto Viejo, the capital of the province of Manabi, Ecuador, with a population of 10,000, was entirely destroyed by two earthquake shocks. The shocks were succeeded by floods, inundating the city. Many lives are supposed to have been lost.

MURDERER HOLMES HUNG

The Notorious Criminal Executed in Philadelphia.

HE MET HIS FATE STOICALLY.

One of the Most Remarkable Criminals of the Century Pays the Penalty for His Many Murders in Moyamensing Prison ---He Was Courageous to the Last--- A Sketch of His Career of Crime.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Herman Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, the insurance swindler and murderer, was hanged in Moyamensing prison Thursday at 10.12 a. m. He was officially pronounced dead thirty minutes after the trap was sprung. His neck was broken.

Holes spent the greater part of his last night writing letters. At midnight he went to bed and slept soundly until six o'clock a. m. It took two calls to awaken him.

H. H. HOLMES.

Promptly arising, he received a visit from his spiritual advisers. They administered the last sacrament and left him until nearly nine o'clock. At 10.02 o'clock the Sheriff called together the official jury, and after each man had answered to his name and subscribed to the certificate, the march to the gallows was begun.

Holmes's nerve did not desert him at the end, and on the scaffold he showed remarkable coolness. In a few words he proclaimed his innocence of any murder, including that for which he was convicted and hanged. He said:

"Gentlemen, I have very few words to say. In fact, I would make no remarks at this time except that by not speaking I would appear to acquiesce in my execution. I only wish to say that the extent of my wrongdoing in taking human life consisted in the death of two women, they having died at my hands as a result of a criminal operation. I wish to state here, so there can be no chance of misunderstanding, that I am not guilty of taking the lives of any of the Pietzel family—the three children and Benjamin, the father—of whose death I was convicted and for which I am to-day to be hanged. That is all I have to say."

Holmes's Criminal Career.

The murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, for which Holmes was hanged, was committed in September, 1894. The crime was the culmination of a conspiracy to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association of Philadelphia of $10,000, the amount of a policy on Pietzel's life. The swindle was successfully accomplished. Pietzel and Holmes became acquainted in 1890 at Chicago. Pietzel, who had a wife and had six children, was poor, and willing to participate in dishonest transactions if sufficiently paid. The two men began by forging papers of various kinds. Pietzel was arrested for forgery, but escaped, forfeiting $1800 worthless bail, which had been given by Holmes. They then operated in Fort Worth, Texas, and in St. Louis, from both of which places they were subsequently forced to flee. After leaving St. Louis the insurance swindle was planned. A $5000 policy was first taken out in the Washington Life Insurance Company, but this was allowed to lapse, and the Fidelity policy for $10,000 was substituted, the application being made at the Chicago agency. The plan was to get a body and palm it off as that of Pietzel.

In August, 1894, the two men went to Philadelphia, and rented an old building at 1316 Callowhill street, where Pietzel was to start in the patent business under the name of B. F. Perry. The two men were often seen together. On Saturday night, September, 1894, Pietzel was seen for the last time alive. He had been drinking a good deal during the day. On the following Monday his dead body, badly burned, was found on the floor in a back room in the house. A broken bottle which had contained benzine lay near the body, and there was a pipe partly filled with tobacco. The police believed that an explosion had accidentally occurred, and no theory of murder was advanced by them.

About three weeks later Jeptha D. Howe, a St. Louis attorney, went to Philadelphia, asserted that the body was that of Pietzel, and, on behalf of Mrs. Pietzel, in whose favor the insurance policy was drawn, took steps to collect the money. Holmes, who had introduced Peitzel to the insurance agent, was sent by the company to Philadelphia to identify the body, which he did. The policy was accordingly paid.

Some time later Marvin C. Hedspeth, in jail at St. Louis, said that Holmes, while in an adjoining cell, had told him of a plot to swindle an insurance company, and had mentioned Pietzel's name. This led to an investigation and the subsequent arrest of Holmes in Boston, where he was living under the name of Howard. He was tried in Philadelphia and convicted early in November, 1895.

This is the story of the murder of Pietzel, for which Holmes was hanged, but it is practically certain that he was also guilty of killing at least eight other persons. Alice and Nellie Pietzel, whose bodies were found in Toronto, he undoubtedly killed while working to secure the insurance money from their mother. His other victims were: Howard Pietzel, killed in Indianapolis; Julia L. Conner, his bookkeeper, and Pearl Conner, her daughter; Emeline G. Cigrande, of Anderson, Ind.; Minnie R. Williams, of Fort Worth, Tex., and Anna Williams, her sister.

A GREAT CUBAN VICTORY

Patriots Repulse the Force of Inclan, Who Beats a Retreat.

THE RAINY SEASON SETS IN.

Details of the Cacarapiara Fight Show That the Insurgents Won and Were Not Defeated, as the Spanish Official Report Stated---No Defence at Punta Brava---Spanish Guerillas Turned Away.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 7.—Details of the Cacarapiara fight have been received and show that the Cubans won a great victory and were not defeated, as the Spanish official report stated. Maceo was not present.

The insurgents numbered 2000 under Delgado and Socarras, and occupied a strong fortified position. Their position was attacked by Spaniards under General Inclan, who were repulsed repeatedly.

Finally the insurgents charged and drove the Spaniards, the latter retreating to Bahia Honda and being continually harrassed. The Spanish loss was about 200 killed and nearly 300 wounded. The insurgent loss was slight, owing to the protection of the hills. General Bernell has been recalled and it is said will be court martialed for failing to arrive in time to aid General Inclan.

The fire at Punta Braya was very destructive. The entire town was burned. The glare was seen in Havana and caused great excitement. Two forts surrendered to the insurgents. The Spanish commander has been arrested by Weyler's orders, and it is said will be court martialed and shot.

Only smouldering ashes now mark the site of Punta Brava. Several persons perished in the flames, and out of 200 houses, 166, all in the centre of the place, were burned. One feature of the destruction of the town made it impossible for the Havana papers to print any details.

THE WAR IN CUBA—INSURGENT SCOUTS.

The forts manned by Spanish troops had surrendered to the enemy and had been stripped of their arms and ammunition. The soldiers were compelled to give even their clothes to the insurgents, and were turned out on the road practically without covering to seek assistance in adjoning villages. Besides, the commander of the local guerillas failed to respond to an appeal made for aid, turning with his men in the opposite direction, and finally going to Punta Brava at noon on the following day, when the town was in ashes. The rebels were then far away.

About half the whole body of rebels entered the town. They were a motley crowd, badly dressed and poorly armed. Some were on horseback, but more were afoot. Some were infirm and aged; others were mere boys. There were no women. They left the scene at three o'clock in the morning, taking all the available provisions and many other things thrown into the streets to save them from fire. The captain of the guerillas was, it is said, near enough to hear the firing, but turned directly around with his men and went rapidly into the cane, where he remained till the following morning.

RAINY SEASON IN CUBA.

It Has Set in All Over the Island---Spanish Reports of Fighting.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 7.—The rainy season has set in and heavy showers are reported from all parts of the island.

An attack has been made by insurgents upon the town of Esperanza, near Cienfuegos, and fourteen houses have been burned.

The Spanish garrison made a brave defence, driving off the insurgents and preventing the entire destruction of the town. Colonel Pareja, with a detachment of troops, pursued the patriots to the zone of Cienfuegos. The insurgents lost nineteen men killed, and one of their number was taken prisoner. The Spaniards lost only one man killed.

CUBA IN THE SENATE.

Resolution on Belligerency Referred to Foreign Affairs Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The resolution heretofore offered in the Senate by Mr. Morgan, relating to the recognition of belligerent rights in Cuba was at his request laid before that body yesterday. He moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations and expressed the hope that that committee would, before Congress adjourned, report some action that would be deliberate, firm, consistent and energetic for the solution of the question. He did not believe that Congress could adjourn finally leaving that question as it now was.

The resolution was, with a similar one which had been offered by Mr. Call, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution offered by Mr. Call as to the United States citizens captured on board of the schooner Competitor was also laid before the Senate. Mr. Sherman moved to refer it to the Committee on Foreign Relations. That motion was opposed by Mr. Call, but it was so referred.

New York Correspondents Expelled.

HAVANA, Cuba, May 7.—Captain-General Weyler has expelled from the island James Creelman and F. W. Lawrence, New York newspaper correspondents. General Weyler charges that they have attempted to hold him and the army of Spain responsible for atrocities alleged to have been committed by the insurgents. It is said that the correspondents have been ordered to leave Cuba by the first steamer.

Will Build 7500 Houses Right Off.

What is no doubt the largest building operation ever undertaken in America by one man will be begun in the Twenty-eighth Ward of Philadelphia by James E. Dingee. He is the millionaire brick manufacturer. Mr. Dingee will build 7500 three-story houses on the site of his mammoth brickmaking plant, putting the entire number under way at one time. The houses will be of the same general style, and will be for one family each.

TWO NOBLE MONUMENTS.

Incidents of the New London (Conn.) Anniversary Celebration.

New London, Conn., had a fine day of it observing its 250th anniversary. It has received the handsomest soldiers' and sailors' monument, a granite shaft fifty feet high, to be found in New England, through the generosity of Sebastian D. Lawrence. New London also honored the memory of Connecticut's first Governor, John Winthrop, who came from Groton, England, with a little band of Puritans and founded the town. The Winthrop monument is near the spot where Winthrop lived.

Nearly 400 schoolboys, drilled for the occasion and sang "Our Flag is There," and Grand Master Walsh placed the cornerstone in position. The singing of "America" followed.

The day was an ideal one, and the city was at its best. Buildings, public and private, were adorned with the Stars and Stripes. In the harbor a couple of warships, the Cincinnati and the Montgomery, were lying. The streets were filled with people.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was accepted by Mayor Johnson. Addresses by United States Senator Hawley and President Smith, of Trinity College, followed. The singing of "America" by all present and a salute from the warships ended the ceremony.

At 2 o'clock a parade, in which were detachments from the Army and Navy, the Third Regiment of State Militia, companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, Putnam Phalanx, the Fire Department and civic organizations, took place.

An elaborate display of fireworks was made in the evening.

SWEEPING CIVIL SERVICE ORDER.

30,000 Government Employes Transferred to the Classified Lists.

The President, by his signature, extended the provisions of the Civil Service law to 30,000 Government employes, increasing the number of positions on the classified lists from 55,736 to 85,135. With a few minor exceptions between the extremes of officials whose confirmation by the Senate is constitutionally requisite, and mere laborers and workmen, Government appointments are withdrawn as far as possible from political influence and protected in their tenure of office by the merit system.

The new order cancelled all former orders previously issued and went into effect at once. From the moment of its signature the new order made all Government officials directly responsible to the Civil Service Commission for appointments and changes.

The new rules divide the executive civil service into five branches, as follows: The departmental service, the Custom House service, the Postoffice service, the Government printing service and the internal revenue service.

In the departmental service are classified all officers and employes (except laborers and persons who have been nominated for confirmation) in the several executive departments, the commissions, the District of Columbia, the railway mail service, Indian service, pension agencies, steamboat inspection service, marine hospital service, lighthouse service, mints and assay offices, revenue cutter service, sub-treasuries and engineer departments, and the forces employed by custodians of public buildings. The only exception made in the Treasury Department is in favor of those in the life-saving service.

In the Custom House service are classified all officers and employes in any customs district whose employes number as many as five.

In the Postoffice service are classified all officers and employes in any free delivery postoffice.

In the Internal Revenue service are classified all officers and employes in every internal revenue district, except, of course, as in the other cases, mere laborers.

The number of classified places exempted from examination has been reduced from 2099 to 775, which are mainly positions of cashiers in the customs, postal, and internal revenue services. Indians employed in minor capacities in the Indian service are necessarily put in the excepted list.

CALIFORNIA FOR M'KINLEY.

She Instructs for Him and Declares for Free Silver.

The California State Republican Convention at Sacramento declared flatly for Governor McKinley and has instructed its delegates to vote for him at St. Louis. This decisive action, which leaves no delegate any loophole to escape, was due to the eloquence of George A. Knight, a San Francisco lawyer. The platform as originally submitted endorsed Governor McKinley and instructed the delegates to vote for him, but its language was cold. Mr. Knight submitted a substitute which expressly instructed delegates to vote for him as long as there was any chance of his success. This substitute was passed with a whoop, and thus places California squarely in the McKinley column.

The convention platform declares flatly in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, and favors making silver as well as gold legal tender in payment of all debts. There was no opposition to this, as the free silver sentiment in California is practically unanimous. The platform also contains a plank favoring woman suffrage.

U. S. Grant, of San Diego, son of the late President Grant; John D. Spreckels, George A. Knight, of San Francisco, and Lionel A. Sheldon, of Los Angeles, were elected delegates-at-large.

John C. Lynch, of San Bernardino, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Must Cultivate "Burnsides."

The members of Burnside Camp, Sons of Veterans, Tekonsha, Mich., passed resolutions of a hirsute order at a recent meeting. The resolutions state that since the camp is named after the famous General Burnside, the originator of the notable Burnside cut in whiskers, the members are commanded to put forth their best efforts in growing Burnside whiskers. The resolutions remain in force until after the next annual encampment at Holland June 23. The penalty of failure is any treat the successful members may demand.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

The New York Club has given to Pitcher German notice of release.

Pitcher Pond, of the Baltimores, is the pitching sensation of the season.

"Bench-warming" takes the nerve out of a player quicker than anything else.

Anson is quoted as saying that Cary and Gleason are stronger than Doyle and Reitz.

Burkett, of Cleveland, starts out as if he was going to lead the batters again this year.

Pitcher Altman, of the Princetons, has done the best work of any college pitcher thus far.

Connor is playing like a colt for St. Louis, all of which must make New Yorkers feel regretful.

Corbett, brother of the pugilist, has been regularly signed for the season by the Baltimore Club.

New York and Louisville are the two League cities peculiar or not standing by a losing team.

St. Louis has two pitchers who may be depended upon to do first-class work, Breitenstein and Hart.

Hamilton has had his way. He is now in Boston's centre field, Duffy having changed places with him.

Breitenstein has better control than any left-handed pitcher, not even excepting Kilroy in his palmy days.

The Washington youngsters, Rogers, De Montreville, McAuley and McJames, have so far shown up most promisingly.

Chicago claims to have the best outfield in the League—Flynn, Lange and Ryan—and the claim is based upon good judgment.

Donnelly, the Baltimore third baseman, is no novice in the League. He played in that organization with Detroit away back in 1885.

The Eastern League will adopt the National League rule prohibiting umpires from stopping at hotels with home or visiting players.

McPhee made a phenomenal record at second base for the Cincinnatis April 24. He made seven put-outs and seven assists without an error.

Players of the stature of "Shorty" Fuller, of New York, are hard to pitch to, and, as a rule, the little fellows get to first on balls oftener than the sluggers.

The "south paw" pitchers have been very much in evidence in the early League contests. Almost every club in the League is trying to secure a left-hander.

Those who are already counting the New York team as a nonentity in the League race are making a mistake. If the team can be braced up in the pitching department, and the rest of the team be played steadily without continuous shifting, it will yet make itself felt in the race.

"Instructor in baseball" is the latest appointment at Harvard. "Tom" Bond, the old League player, who has been coaching the 'Varsity nine, has received the appointment to that chair. He is now at the service of any student of the University who desires to learn the National Game.

The Boston Club has made a complete change this season in the way of doing away with unnecessary kicking. After the last game in Baltimore Umpire Lynch congratulated Captain Duffy, and said that while he found Boston a very hard club to umpire for in the past he found it a different crowd this year, and was delighted with its behavior during the four Baltimore and three Philadelphia games.

THE LABOR WORLD.

There are 110 unions of shoeworkers.

Chicago egg inspectors have a union.

Kansas City is to have a Labor Temple.

Chicago has a Hebrew cigarmakers' union.

Indianapolis barbers now admit colored men to the union.

Louisville boasts an eighty-five-year-old unionist—a printer.

The Typographical Union of Denver has rented a pew in a church.

Chicago bricklayers work eight hours five days in the week and six on Saturday.

More than 37,000 girls are engaged in the telephonic service in the United States.

The American Federation of Labor has begun a struggle for an eight-hour day.

Window glass manufacturers shut down on May 1. In other years they closed May 29.

Indiana factories are making $3,000,000 worth of bicycles a year, and employing 2419 people.

Through the efforts of union printers the Canadian Government has granted the eight hour day.

The coming event in the realm of labor is the co-operative congress to be held at St. Louis in July.

The California Supreme Court has decided unconstitutional the law prohibiting Sunday work by barbers.

All union labels are sewed in hats by the finishers, and none are genuine that are pasted in the hat.

Work among the miners in Indiana is slack, all the way from half time to one day per week is reported.

In the cotton manufactories of Japan men receive about eighteen cents a day and women ten cents. The wages are, however, rising slowly.

The murder of John Smith, the Chicago decorator, has so weakened the cause of the striking clothing cutters that they are returning to work.

There is a big strike on the Columbia River, Oregon, over the price of salmon. The canners offer four cents a pound, and the fishermen demand five. They say that nobody shall catch a fish until they get their price.

Two thousand Shanghai (China) tailors struck for more food and higher pay. After the strike had been on a few days some of the leaders were flogged and others were sentenced to a year's imprisonment. There was no labor union, but no man worked. On the eighth day their wages were increased from sixteen cents a day to twenty-five cents, and they were promised more food. The twenty-five cents is for a day of eight hours.

A WEALTHY TRIBE.

The Osages Looking After Their Business Affairs.

A delegation of Osage Indians, consisting of James Bigheart, Governor of the Nation; Peter Bigheart, ex-Chief; Black Dog, ex-Chief; Thomas Mosier, National Secretary of the Nation, together with United States Commissioner W. J. Houston, called on Secretary Smith at the Interior Department, Washington, and were given a hearing in regard to the condition of their tribal funds and accounts. This tribe is one of the richest in the United States, having $10,000,000 on deposit in the Treasury at five per cent. per annum, and possessing 1,900,000 acres of good land in Oklahoma. They desire a careful review of their annuity roster to purge it of names illegally registered, and also want to know precisely how much interest has accrued on their funds in the Treasury. The Secretary assured them their requests should be attended to promptly.

Queer Pension Testimony.

"There is some queer testimony offered in pension cases," remarked an examiner in the Pension Office a few days since. "That relating to marriages is specially so, as it brings out some peculiar incidents. I have a case now in hand of a widow proving her marriage. The case comes from Missouri. The brother-in-law of the widow testifies that 'I went with my brother when he bought the license to marry.' Another witness testifies, 'I remember the marriage well and will never forget it, for the reason that I was disappointed in not marrying her myself, for I must admit that she was the only young lady at that time that I had ever cared for. Since then I am not so particular, for I have had three wives.'"—Washington Star.

In 1895 the United States produced 467,103,000 bushels of wheat. Russia, in 1895, produced 231,904,000 bushels.

Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Made

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

Well

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1 Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The many imitations of HIRES Rootbeer simply point to its excellence—the genuine article proves it.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 25c. package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

WHAT IS ALABASTINE?

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FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FREE { A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

NYNU—20

ELECTRIC Insect Exterminator

Death on Potato Bugs and all Insects. Does the most effectual work with the least labor and smallest cost of any Paris-green or Powder Distributor ever offered. Fully guaranteed. Ask your dealer, or upon receipt of $1.25 sent by express to any address.

CHAS. H. CHILDS & CO., Utica, N. Y.

RUPTURE All who wish to get rid of Rupture and tormenting trusses should send to S. J. SHERMAN, Hernia Specialist, Nos. 1 and 3 Ann St., New York, for his most interesting book of **full information**. Price by mail, **15 cts.**

AGENTS! Perfumes, etc., on credit. 150 per ct. profit. Ex. pd. Terms free. Herbene Co., Box 28, Station L, New York.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him, you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Catarrh and Colds Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use. It relieves instantly and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis and Deafness. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you.

M. L. Thompson & Co., Druggists, Coudersport, Pa., say Hall's Catarrh Cure is the best and only sure cure for catarrh they ever sold. Druggists sell it, 75c.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

How to Get House Plants.

"Plants may be bought or propagated," says F. A. Waugh, Professor of Horticulture, in a treatise on "House Plants and How to Grow Them," published by A. W. Perkins & Co., of Rutland.

"If the pleasure of propagating is a consideration, some pains may be properly expended upon it; but if the best plants are wanted with the least trouble it will always be cheaper to buy them. They are grown by florists who make that a business and who can furnish better plants with very much less work. Most house plants may be propagated from seeds or from cuttings. Seeds may be sown in shallow boxes, pots, basins or other convenient receptacles, in soil with a large proportion of sand. The soil should be kept moderately moist, warm and shaded. As soon as the seedlings appear more sunlight should be gradually given. When the second or third leaves appear the plants should be 'pricked off' into pots or boxes where they shall have more room. Cuttings, or 'slips,' may be made of green or ripe stems, or sometimes even from leaves. They should be planted in sand in a cool, shady place, with a little bottom heat if possible, until well rooted and started to grow. They may then be potted."

Her Whistling Larynx.

The examination by medical experts of Eva W. Spear, the eight-year-old daughter of W. H. Spear, of New Haven, Conn., who has attracted a great deal of attention on account of a peculiar formation of the throat known as a whistling larynx, was postponed to-day, as some of the physicians who desire to investigate the case could not be present.

Medical men, musical men and several prominent specialists have asked to be allowed to investigate the case. A well-known music teacher states that she has a range in her whistling of two and a half octaves. The only other case on record is that of a woman who has a range of one and a half octaves.

Mr. Spear's daughter can whistle with her mouth closed, and does not use her lips, tongue or cheeks in whistling. She has had this strange power since she was two years old and music teachers believe that she will develop wonderful ability as a whistler. The peculiar formation of the larynx does not affect the child in any way. She has always been strong and vigorous.—New York Herald.

A friend of Princeton University whose name is withheld, has offered to bear the expense of a new library building, to cost between $300,000 and $500,000.

When buying sarsaparilla....

ASK FOR THE BEST AND YOU'LL

GET AYER'S:

ASK FOR AYER'S AND YOU'LL GET

THE BEST.

The remedy with a record:

....50 years of cures.

Continued from first page.

the foundation of the world. (Not choosing). Now the church is the the body of Christ, and the members of that body then we see were chosen before the world was. Do you believe that there were enough members chosen to complete that body? You again say: yes. But some of those members may have been lost. Well we must reason again: Do you believe if your arm was amputated from your body, it would be no longer a part of your body; you say, of course, it is still my arm, but it is no longer in the body. Do you you believe that a member of any of any other body could fill the place of that particular member that was amputated? You say: it could not be a member of any other body, but you say a member may be engrafted in. That is true, but can it engraft itself? Of course not, a gratt has no power within itself, neither do you engraft apples on briers, but each after its own kind. There must be Vital Union in both vine and graft. For Bible proof, you will find it from Genesis to Revelations, Vital Union all the way through. Of course if you disconnect the word, it may seem different, but we are commanded not to do that. You must not divide the word of God. God is able to ungraft, and no one else, and again we are taught, that the graft must be a Scion. Is there any Vital Union there? I think so. At least, again, could the head exist without the body, and the body without the members? Again, is there any union between the head, the body, and the members of that body? Christ prayed not for the world, but only for those whom the Father had given him, his they were, I hear some one say that He (Christ) is the propitiation for the sins of the whole world. I know St. John the Revelator says, that he meant just what he said, he was preaching the Gospel or the great texts. That is the foundation to which to go. The teachings of Christ himself, backed by the law and the prophets. The workings of God are complete in every particular, He saw the end from the beginning, He changes not, He knows no change. Every part of that building will go together without the loss of one piece or member, and without the sound of a hammer. The union took place away back there in the annals of time according to God's predetermination and it will not be changed. Egotism may say it may. Vain Philosophy may say so. Anti-christ may say so. Those who speak with great swelling words may say so. All the powers of darkness may say so, and dispute the unity of the church, but God don't say so. So fear not trembling one, you have the Father, the Son, and Moses and the Prophets the whole word of God on your side.

A. W.

Art Is Eternal.

Whatever changes may be made in the customs of society, whatever new machines we may invent, whatever manufacturers we may supply, fine art must remain what it was 2,000 years ago, in the days of Phidias; 2,000 years hence it will be, in all its principles and in all its great effects upon the mind of man, just the same.—Ruskin.

Indiana's Spouting Well of Water.

There are many peculiar wells in Delaware county, Ind., which have been sunk for the purpose of securing gas, but none of them is as one on the farm of J. B. Cunningham, near New Burlington. When the drill had reached the depth of 200 feet it was forced from the bottom of the well. and there was a flow of water which extended several feet into the air, so great was the force under it. With the water came stones weighing two and three pounds, and they are also thrown high into the air.

The water issue from an eight inch pipe and has been flowing continuously, and the men cannot get near the well to work. Several wagon loads of rocks and sand have been forced out. It is estimated that the well is flowing 25,000 gallons per day. The water is lukewarm and has a peculiar taste.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

STATE SENATE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for senator from the 33d senatorial district subject to the decision of the Republican Convention in Huntingdon county.
H. C. CHISHOLM.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

ASSEMBLY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the legislature, subject to the decision of the Republican convention of Huntingdon county.
Miller twp. T. O. MILLIKEN.

ASSEMBLY.—I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the voice of the people as expressed at the Republican primaries, and respectfully and cordially ask your help. I mean you my friend.
Z. T. JONES.
Shade Gap, Pa., Mch. 3, '96.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
H. S. MUSSER.
Brady Twp., Feb. 25.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
A. R. LEFFARD.
Huntingdon, Mch. 2.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JEROME S. NOPHSKER.
Huntingdon, Pa., Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
D. M. MILLER.
Spruce Creek, Feb. 17, 1896 tc.

COUNTY TREASURER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
F. A. DIETRICH.
Birmingham.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
C. C. BREWSTER.
Shirleysburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
J. C. SHAFFER.
Calvin District, April 1.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JOHN E. WILSON.
Jackson township, March 7.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for register and recorder subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
B. F. GODARD.
Huntingdon, Feb. 17, 1896.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Clay twp. JEHU MADDEN.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Mount Union. A. S. WELCH.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissiner subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.
Cassville. E. B. HISSONG.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
JAMES C. WRIGHT.
Union township, March 7.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned announces himself as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
THOMAS J. WRIGHT.
Union Twp., Feb. 26.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for county commissioner subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
ANDREW SCHULDT.
Porter Twp., Feb. 17, 1896.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for district attorney, subject to the decision of the Republican county primaries and convention.
H. B. DUNN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for district attorney subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Orbisonia, March 7. J. M. STEESE.

AUDITOR.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for County Auditor, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.
Mount Union. CHAS. W. HINEY.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods
are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper
We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes
Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries
Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, - - Penn'a.

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And dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
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IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
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Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

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All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.
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Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.
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MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

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The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his
Seasonable STYLES
Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.
White and Blue Front.
Division St.,
Mount Union,
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Good Chance.
Easy Payments.
The Rent Pays for the Property.
At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address
GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.
I. N. SWOPE.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Shoes==Oxfords.

Russet and Patent Leather Shoes are more in demand now than for years. We have

Men's and Ladies' French Calf
Patent Leather Shoes at $4.00 to $5.50.

Ladies' Russets on newest toes, Men's Russets on five different toes. Our styles are correct and prices on a cash basis.

D. S. LYNN,
(Hazlett Block.) Huntingdon, Pa.

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WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need
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Gents' Furnishing Goods
we have a new and complete line. If you want
Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,
we have them, and very cheap, too.
Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in
Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,
too, we have. Every one NEW—just came in.
SHOES, SHOES!
If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.
Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

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FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER, MOULDING,
Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

We Are Ahead
When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think
IT WILL PAY YOU
to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.
Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.
We also handle a full line of
General Merchandise,
for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.
A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly
S. B. MYERS,
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